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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 24-14 (75-57). Tomorrow cloudy.
Temp. 23-13 (73-55).
LONDON:
Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Tomorrow similar.
Temp. 20-15 (68-59).
CHAMPEL:
Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Tomorrow similar.
Temp. 20-15 (68-59).
NEW YORK:
Temp. 20-15 (68-59). Tomorrow similar.
Temp. 20-15 (68-59).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMING PAGE.

Algeria	19.5	Lebanon	21.0
Belgium	18.5	Luxembourg	18.5
Denmark	18.5	Moscow	18.5
France	18.5	Netherlands	18.5
Germany	18.5	Norway	18.5
Greece	18.5	Poland	18.5
Italy	18.5	Portugal	18.5
Japan	18.5	Spain	18.5
Korea	18.5	Sweden	18.5
Malaysia	18.5	Switzerland	18.5
Mexico	18.5	Taiwan	18.5
Nigeria	18.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	18.5
Philippines	18.5	Yugoslavia	18.5



FACE TALKS—Delegations from Britain, lower right, Greece, left, and Turkey meet.

Greece Threatens Talks Walkout, Calls on Turks to Observe Truce

From Wire Dispatches
GENEVA, July 26.—Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros today threatened to walk out of the Cyprus peace talks here if alleged Turkish cease-fire violations continued, conference delegates said.
He made the charges in a list of alleged violations, which was passed to newsmen. The conference involves the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain, the three guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaty.
Delegates said Mr. Mavros warned the conference that unless something was done quickly to halt the alleged violations, "the conference will be put in jeopardy." They said he warned it would be difficult for him to remain at the conference table.
Conference delegates said that at this morning's session, Mr. Mavros and Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes traded charges of alleged cease-fire violations.
It was reported that the United States and Britain assumed the roles of mediators. Highly placed sources said a U.S.-British negotiating team urged Greece and Turkey to accept a plan for a series of 600-yard buffer zones, patrolled by UN troops. The zones would surround areas controlled by Turkish troops and Turkish Cypriots and separate them from Greek Cypriot soldiers.
However, both Greece and Turkey objected to the plan, the sources said.
Greece wanted an additional condition—that Turkish troops, said by the Greeks to be grabbing new territory, should go back to the cease-fire lines as they existed on Monday.
Otherwise, Mr. Mavros said, "I would find it difficult to participate in this conference."
Mr. Gunes said the plan would single out the Turks for UN control.
Counter Demand
He advanced a counter demand, almost certain to be rejected by the Greeks, that called for British-Turkish-Greek control of the island airport. Turkish troops in Turkish Cypriot areas, a restoration of vice-presidential powers to the Turkish Cypriot leader, Ismail Denktash, and virtual federalism for the island in the form of separate community administrations.
Meanwhile, in New York, a UN spokesman said that an urgent meeting of the Security Council on cease-fire violations had been called for this afternoon at the request of Cyprus.
Delegates here said that James Callaghan, the British foreign secretary, met twice privately with Mr. Mavros this afternoon. Mr. Mavros telephoned his government but was told to stick to his position, the sources said.
"The Greek position appeared to harden in the bilateral meetings," conference delegates said.
Mr. Mavros returned to his hotel tonight to contact Athens again. Greek spokesmen said the would remain here "for the time being."
A British delegation spokesman said it was agreed that Mr. Mavros and Mr. Gunes will meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow and that Mr. Callaghan will "stand by" possibly to join in the meeting himself.
The Greek and Turkish representatives met briefly tonight.
Delegates said the major problem, which would decide whether

Cypriot Chief Cites Violations, Warns Turks of New Fighting

NICOSSIA, July 26 (AP).—President Glafcos Clerides today warned Turkish troops to stop their advance on Cyprus. Scattered fighting already had broken out on the island near Nicosia, where Greek Cypriots resisted Turkey's expansion of its beachhead on the north coast. N and Greek sources reported that more supplies and reinforcements being shipped to Cyprus. The National Security Council in Ankara called on the government to take "all necessary measures" to protect the Turkish Cypriots.
Mr. Clerides charged at a news conference here that Turkey was violating the UN-sponsored cease-fire by making land grabs and warned that his forces would resume fighting unless the Turks stopped their actions.
"Time is running out," Mr. Clerides said.

Turkey Says 783 Greeks Held as POWs

By Nan Robertson
ANKARA, July 26 (NYT).—The Turkish government announced last night that it had taken 783 Greek and Greek Cypriot prisoners during the fighting on Cyprus last weekend. An exchange of prisoners will be taken up at the talks among Britain, Greece and Turkey in Geneva.
Yesterday, Premier Bulent Ecevit visited military patients at a hospital near Ankara, at a reception a tumultuous welcome. Several hundred doctors, nurses and others burst into applause as he arrived.
Official Turkish sources said 6 military patients were wounded soldiers from the fighting. Other sources said 30 to the government said they were the first group of 42 prisoners picked up by an Israeli jet on Monday off the western coast of Cyprus 24 hours after a Turkish plane mistakenly bombed and sank a Turkish destroyer. No word of the blunder has been made public by the Turkish radio or the Turkish press. At 80 Turkish sailors died in the attack.
The patients at the hospital did not appear to be wounded. They sat rigidly upright in bed. The Premier entered their rooms.
Mr. Ecevit said he could report on news. Without mentioning the destroyer Kocatepe, the sinking of which was confirmed by a Turkish general staff last night, he mentioned that all but 242 men reported missing had been rescued.
"We have hopes that even the missing 16 may be saved," he said, expressing gratitude to the other nations who had joined in the search for survivors.



TROOP MOVEMENTS—Ships unload reinforcements for Turkish troops on Cyprus.

Several GOP 'Yes' Votes Certain House Panel Rejects Delay, Heads for Impeachment Vote

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—After soundly rejecting a Republican plea for delay, the House Judiciary Committee turned late today to refining the wording of the charges against President Nixon. A recommendation of impeachment was virtually certain.
The panel's second session of the day was devoted to give-and-take over the final form of two impeachment articles introduced when the panel began its televised debate Wednesday night.
At immediate issue was a revised draft of the first article, charging Mr. Nixon with widespread obstruction of justice. The revision was drawn up at a caucus of Democrats earlier today.
The committee is planning a final vote before the weekend is over, and there was some chance that it could come late tonight.
Bloc of Democrats
The panel scheduled a night session after meetings this morning and afternoon. The final session of the day was due to begin at 8 p.m.
There was little indication in the debate of any weakening in the bipartisan support for impeachment. It appeared that as many as seven Republicans would join the 21 Democrats in recommending Mr. Nixon's removal from office.
Rep. Harold Froehlich, R-Wis., was the only wavering member.
"I am ready... if the case is put in proper form and the proper shape to vote for an article of impeachment," he said.
At the start of today's proceedings, the committee's second-ranking Republican, Rep. Robert McClellan, proposed an interruption in the committee's actions for 10 days—provided that Mr. Nixon would assure the committee by noon tomorrow that he would turn over more White House tapes to the congressmen.
The delay was rejected on a vote of 27-11 in a blurring of the pro-impeachment and anti-impeachment lines. Twenty Democrats and seven Republicans opposed the motion. Ten Republicans and a Democrat, Rep. James



Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md. (left), who introduced a revised draft of the first article of impeachment, talks with House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino (center) and Rep. William Cohen, R-Maine, during recess of the House debate on Friday.

Mann of South Carolina, favorably for this if I had any assurance they (the tapes) would be made available." Rep. McClellan said.

Rep. McClellan based his motion on the fact that the Supreme Court ruled 8-0 Wednesday that Mr. Nixon was required to obey

a subpoena demanding that tapes of 64 conversations be turned over to the U.S. District Court here for possible use in the Watergate cover-up trial.

At the Western White House in San Clemente, a spokesman for the President, asked if Mr. Nixon would turn over the evidence to the committee, said that the President was operating under instructions relating to the court case. He declined to answer specifically a direct question about the turnover, replying, "We think the committee should proceed with its work."
Mr. Nixon was described as feeling fine and his mood was said to be "confident" as the vote of the committee approached.
"What is he confident about?" a reporter asked.
"Everything," the presidential spokesman replied.
The spokesman repeated the White House position: "We believe the House will not vote out a bill of impeachment."
The spokesman said that Mr. Nixon was not watching the proceedings on TV.
A reporter asked: "Why doesn't he watch them? I would if I were being impeached."
Replied the spokesman: "It's not his custom."

The text of the Democrats' revised draft of the first article of impeachment was offered by Rep. Paul Sarbanes, D-Md. He said the new language was designed to "clear up concepts, place this matter in a position where debate can go more to the substance and less to the form."
The ranking committee Republican, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan, voiced his opposition to the entire proposed article.
"Specific Detail"
"It does not set forth with the specific detail the exact incidents upon which any criminal indictment would have to lay," he said, adding that it was a "grab bag of allegations."
Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., followed up with a series of questions to Rep. Sarbanes aimed at drawing out the specific events and details on which the charges are based.
During today's debate, a young man in the public seats interrupted the discussion by shouting, (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Roll Call Vote by Judiciary Committee

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Here is the roll call vote by which the House Judiciary Committee defeated, 27 to 11, a motion by Rep. Robert McClellan, R-Ill., that a decision on an impeachment recommendation be delayed 10 days provided the White House gives the committee assurances by noon tomorrow that it will turn over the 64 tapes which the Supreme Court has

said must be given to the special Watergate prosecutor.
For the motion—11.
Democrats for (1) Mann, S.C.; Republicans for (2) Hutchinson, Mich.; McClellan, Ill.; Smith, N.Y.; Dennis, Ind.; Hogan, Md.; Butler, Va.; Froehlich, Wis.; Moorhead, Calif.; Maraziti, N.J.; Latta, Ohio.
Against the motion—27.
Democrats against (3) Donohue, Mass.; Brooks, Texas;

Kastner, Wis.; Edwards, Calif.; Rungt, Mo.; Conyers, Mich.; Elberg, Pa.; Waidie, Calif.; Flowers, Ala.; Sarbanes, Md.; Sclerling, Ohio; Danielson, Calif.; Drinan, Mass.; Rangel, N.Y.; Jordan, Texas; Thornton, Ark.; Holzman, N.Y.; Owens, Utah; Mesivinsky, Iowa; Rodino, N.J.; Republicans against (1) Sandom, N.J.; Raskin, Ill.; Wiggins, Calif.; Fish, N.Y.; Mayne, Iowa; Cohen, Mass.; Loft, Miss.

5 Categories of Charges Against the President

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—The two articles of impeachment that were submitted to the House Judiciary Committee last week will undoubtedly be amended, rewritten and refined before they are put to a vote.
But these articles—one narrow, the other broad—provide the framework for the committee's final decision on whether to recommend President Nixon's impeachment.
They are a product of intensive negotiations among many committee members. They represent a compromise—the minimum acceptable to the majority of Democrats who are strongly critical of the President and the maximum allowable by the Republicans and Southerners who may vote for impeachment.
Many of the allegations leveled at the President during the last two years have been discarded. The campaign contributions from milk producers, the administration's relationship with the International Telephone

& Telegraph Corp., the President's personal financial irregularities and his unauthorized bombing of Cambodia—all were deemed, for one reason or another, to be unlikely to command majority support on the committee.
The first proposed article, the narrow one, charges Mr. Nixon with obstructing justice by trying to cover up the facts of the Watergate burglary.
The second and broader article accuses him of abusing the powers of his high office.
Many of the items listed under the articles—one in the first one, eight in the second—are overlapping. But the accusations can be broken down into five categories.
The articles contend that the President abused the investigations of the Department of Justice, the FBI and the Watergate special prosecutors by making false or misleading statements himself, by condoning such statements by his associates and by ordering the dismissal of the first special prosecutor, Archibald Cox.
The evidence presented to the committee by John Doar, the special counsel, cited repeated instances in which Mr. Nixon's public statements were misleading. And it points to conversations on tapes and in transcripts that Mr. Doar said indicated that the President wanted his aides to make false statements.
In a tape of a presidential conversation April 16, 1973, after the Justice Department had begun to crack the Watergate case, the President instructed an aide, John Ehrlichman, to devise "a scenario with regard to the President's role."
The President learned in

March, 1973, that three associates—Gordon Strachan, Jeb Magruder and Herbert Porter—had lied in court or to investigators, and, according to the evidence, he not only condoned the lies but actually praised Mr. Strachan.
And he told his counsel, John Doar, on March 21, 1973, "just be damned sure you say I don't remember, I can't recall, I can't give any honest answer to that that I can recall. But that's it."
The articles allege that Mr. Nixon had defendants and subjects of investigations to expect "favored treatment" in return for their silence or false testimony.
They charge the President with "approving and concealing" the payment of hush money and with promising "executive clemency."
The articles also treat the President's dealings with Henry

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Ford Opposes Nixon Quitting If Impeached

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP).—Vice-President Ford said today that, even if the House votes for impeachment, President Nixon should not resign.
"A person who would resign under these circumstances could be accused of admitting his guilt," Mr. Ford said at a news conference. "He thinks he's innocent, I think he's innocent and at least 10 members of the House (Judiciary) Committee... think he's innocent."
"I think it would be a serious mistake for him to resign," Mr. Ford said.

Sirica Orders Quick Action on Rest

White House Promises 20 Tapes by Tuesday

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 26 (WP).—The White House agreed today to surrender 20 of President Nixon's subpoenaed Watergate tapes by Tuesday and to turn over the rest to U.S. District Judge John Sirica as quickly as possible.
The agreement was reached only after Judge Sirica ordered Mr. Nixon's lawyers and Watergate prosecutors into his jury room with a warning that he wanted them to set a timetable one way or another, but quickly.
The judge said he would have imposed his own deadline if the lawyers were still dithering when they came out.
Anxious to start the Watergate cover-up trial by Sept. 9, Judge Sirica emphasized that he would do everything in his power to prevent any delay. He reserved the right to prod the White House again if the agreement breaks down.
Mr. Nixon's chief defense lawyer, James St. Clair, said he saw no problem about the production Tuesday of the first 20 tapes for the judge's secret inspection. All have been partly disclosed in

White House-censored transcripts that the President made public April 30.
Mr. St. Clair, however, was less certain about the next—and perhaps most critical—batch of tapes which Watergate prosecutors want turned over to the judge by next Friday.
This second set, Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski told the court, includes 13 White House conversations that the Watergate prosecution force regards as crucial.
All but one of those conversations, Mr. Jaworski said, were included in an abortive compromise proposal that the President considered in early May—before he heard what was on at least some of the tapes.
Reveals Compromise
Revealing the proposed compromise for the first time, Mr. Jaworski said it grew out of his disclosure on May 5 to both Mr. St. Clair and the White House Chief of Staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., that the Watergate

grand jury had named Mr. Nixon as a co-conspirator in the cover-up case. Mr. Jaworski said he warned them that he might have to disclose this fact if the White House continued to resist his subpoena for 64 Watergate tapes.
Evidently using that as his pressure point, Mr. Jaworski said he then proposed an out-of-court settlement involving the "very minimum" number of 38 tapes which the prosecutors considered absolutely essential.
Mr. St. Clair told Judge Sirica on May 6 that the White House was considering "possible compliance" with Mr. Jaworski's demands. Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon had his appointments secretary, Stephen Bull, deliver to him a large number of the tapes on the 18-tape list.

"The President of the United States listened to a number of these tapes on Monday (May 6) and Tuesday (May 7)," Mr. Jaworski said. "I can't say he listened to all of them but I think it is true that he did."
The White House then rejected the compromise. On the afternoon of May 7, Mr. St. Clair announced that the President had decided not to surrender any of the tapes.

Gallup Finds Nixon's Popularity Has Plummeted to Low of 24%

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Reuters).—President Nixon's popularity has declined to the lowest point of his presidency, the Gallup Poll reported today.
It said only 24 per cent of people questioned in a survey approved of his performance in office. The poll was taken before the Supreme Court ruling Wednesday that he must turn over to the Watergate special prosecutor 64 tapes of White House conversations.
The approval rating is the lowest given to any president since Harry Truman slumped to 23 per cent in 1951 after the breakdown of truce talks in the Korean war.

A-Test Provokes Deterioration

Rancor Grows as Pakistan, India Step Up War of Words

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, July 26 (NYT).—Three months after India and Pakistan resolved to open the way for diplomatic and economic relations, the atmosphere has turned bitter and uneasy.

To recent weeks India and Pakistan have accused each other of troop buildups on their border. The Indian Foreign Minister, Swaran Singh, has rebuked Pakistan Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, for what was termed "irresponsible and reprehensible behavior" in raising the specter of an Indian threat to Pakistan.

Mr. Bhutto, in turn, said: "I might be prepared to call the Prime Minister of India my sis-

ter. I might even be prepared to call her my older sister. But my people, the people of Pakistan, will never call India their big brother."

By all accounts the single event that soured the relationship was India's surprise nuclear test on May 18. Although India has insisted that the test—like the entire nuclear program—is for peaceful purposes, Pakistan views it as an aggressive act that shattered the reconciliation efforts, at least for the moment.

Nuclear Blackmail

Mr. Bhutto, terming the test "nuclear blackmail," canceled a meeting June 10 in Islamabad between Indian and Pakistani officials. The meeting was to have discussed the resumption of communications, travel and postal links that were severed at the time of the war in Bangladesh, the former eastern wing of Pakistan, in 1971.

Since the cancellation, Mr. Bhutto and Indian officials have been leveling harsh charges against each other. The Pakistani Prime Minister has indicated that India is instigating unrest among its people and has said he is confident that those in border areas are ready to "make any sacrifice in defending the country's integrity and solidarity."

Indian officials have said that Pakistan has been massing troops along the border of Sindh—one of Pakistan's four provinces—and, in recent weeks, sending troops and armored units near the Punjab and Kashmir borders. Jagjivan Ram, the Indian Defense Minister, told Parliament recently that Pakistan committed any mischief along the border, "we will give an effective and befitting reply."

At this point hostilities between India and Pakistan, which fought wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971, seem unlikely. But the threats underline old resentments, fueled by religious tensions between predominantly Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan.

Displays of Anger

From the point of view of Indian officials and some diplomats at home, Pakistan's displays of anger at India are a result of Mr. Bhutto's external problems, combined with the fear of Indian domination, which re-emerged with the nuclear test.

At the same time, Mr. Bhutto, who is worried about unrest among the military, has expressed anxiety about current talks aimed at settling the future of Kashmir. This emotional issue, which has been relatively dormant recently, has been in dispute since 1948, when Pakistan gained control of a third of the state and India retained the rest.

Pakistan has been pressing for a plebiscite in the hope that the Moslems, who are the majority of the 3.5 million Kashmiris, would choose to join Pakistan. Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah, the Kashmiri leader who has been engaged in talks with Indian officials, is reported to have agreed to give up a plebiscite in exchange for autonomous status. This has touched off rioting in Kashmir, and Mr. Bhutto has termed the discussions a conspiracy which will not be allowed to succeed.

Several Setbacks

Mr. Bhutto has suffered several important setbacks in recent weeks. His visit to Bangladesh ended without agreement on the division of assets and the fate of the minority Bengalis, who are non-Bengali Moslems stranded in the new Bengali state. A scheduled trip to the Soviet Union was abruptly canceled. There have been religious riots involving the demands of organizations and political parties to declare the Ahmadia sect of Islam a non-Moslem minority.

Some Indian officials are convinced that Pakistan's troop movements and Mr. Bhutto's comments are designed to deflect public opinion and keep the military off balance.

Russia Buys 50,000 Tons Of EEC Beef

PARIS, July 26 (Reuters).—About a third of the Common Market's surplus "beef mountain" has been unloaded by private traders in cut-price deals with the Soviet Union, EEC sources said today.

The sale was apparently arranged before the Common Market decided this month to stop all beef imports until November because of the size of the beef surplus. The Common Market's "beef mountain" now stands at more than 113,000 tons.

Officials in Brussels said the Common Market Executive Commission had nothing to do with the sale of 50,000 tons of surplus beef to the Soviet Union at a 17 per cent discount on world market prices.

The officials said the community would not make up any loss to the traders for selling at the low price.

Bargain Butter Price

Last year the commission aroused a public outcry when it approved the sale of 200,000 tons of surplus Common Market butter to Russia at a bargain price. The butter deal was widely criticized for the heavy cost to the Common Market farm fund—to which all member countries contribute—in export subsidies to community butter traders.

The Paris sources said the surplus beef was sold to the Soviet Union by a group of European firms that included France's Louis Dreyfus Co. and the French cooperative organization, Centrale Sorep. Delivery began last month.

The price was \$330 a ton, compared with a world market price of about \$1,000 a ton at the time the sale was made, the sources said.

The beef will come largely from France, with some from Ireland, the sources said.

West German meat could not be included because there is no animal health agreement between Bonn and Moscow, the sources added.

Discussions may take place soon on the sale to the Soviet Union of a further 25,000 tons of beef and 25,000 tons of pork, the sources said.

Eurocrats Accused Of 'Verbal Inflation'

BONN, July 26 (Reuters).—The European Economic Community is guilty of encouraging "verbal inflation," according to Alwin Muenchmeyer, president of the West German Banking Federation.

"The Lord's Prayer has 56 words, the Ten Commandments 297, and the American Declaration of Independence 300," he said. "But a regulation of the European Common Market Commission dealing with caramels and caramel production ran to 25,911 words."

44 Needy Nations Press EEC For Aid Worth \$9.6 Billion

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26 (Reuters).—The 44 developing countries now negotiating a trade and aid pact with the Common Market asked yesterday for more

than twice as much financial aid as the EEC is ready to consider.

Informed sources said the countries from Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific areas asked for EEC development assistance worth 9 billion units of account (about \$4 billion or \$9.6 billion) during the next five years at the opening of a ministerial negotiating session here today.

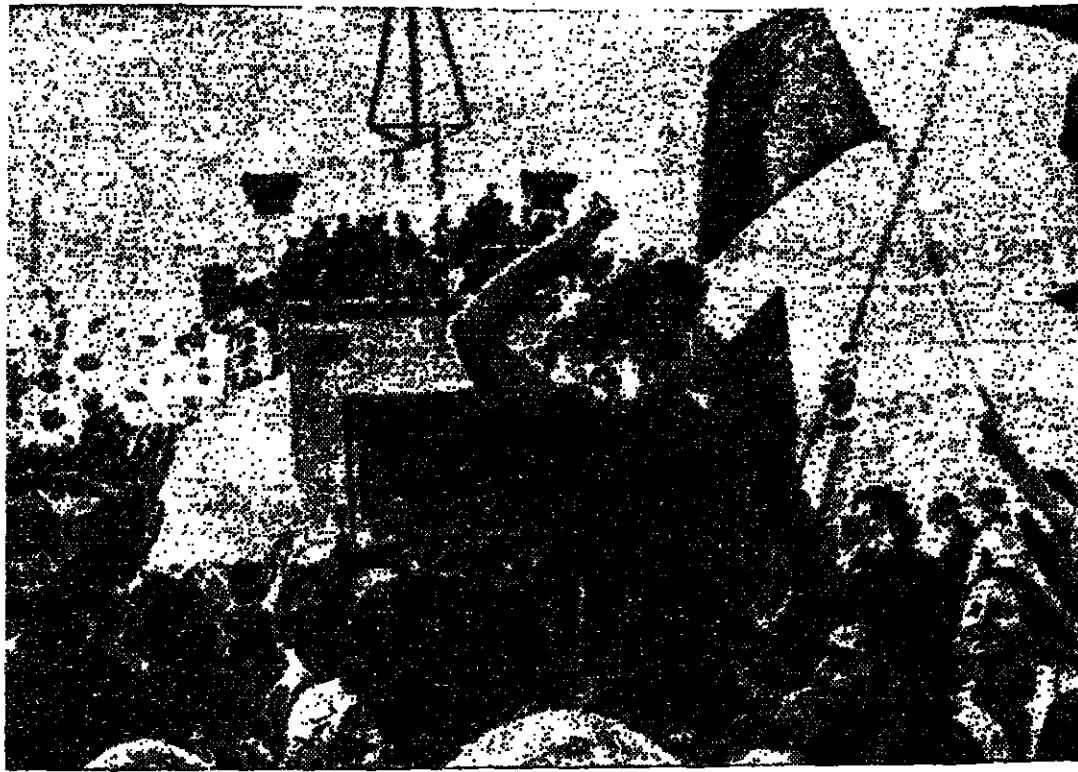
The Nine have not agreed on a figure to offer the 44 nations but the limit they have been considering is 3.5 billion units of account.

Presenting the position of the 44 developing countries, Secretary of State Minister Sebastian Ba said the 8-billion-unit figure had been worked out according to a number of criteria reflecting the needs of the developing countries.

The first reaction to Mr. Ba's statement, as given by French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues on behalf of the Nine, was that EEC financial aid must be based on what it can realistically give.

The coming negotiations on the aid problem and the other main issues promise to be tough ones.

The tone was set in an inaugural speech to the meeting by Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley, who warned that the failure of the negotiations would lead to a mounting confrontation between the world's rich and poor.



A HERO'S WELCOME—Wearing roses around his head, Pavlos Georgiou is paraded around a port near Athens on friends' shoulders after he returned from political prison.

Cypriot Chief Warns Turks On Violations

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, have agreed that bloodshed should be avoided. But the President said: "Unfortunately, the two elements cannot be separated, and the consequences [of renewed fighting] would be borne to a great extent by the Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots outnumber Turkish Cypriots by about 4 to 1 on this island of 650,000 persons."

Blame Is Placed

Mr. Clerides said Turkey has nearly doubled its territory since the cease-fire went into effect on Monday afternoon. "So far, we have shown all possible restraint," he said, "but this cannot go on. The responsibility for what might happen in the next few hours will rest solely on the shoulders of the Turkish government."

"I blame exclusively the Turkish government, the commander of the Turkish forces who landed in Cyprus and the Turkish Army," he said. "It appears from the actions of the Turkish Army that Turkey is not concerned about the future of Cyprus or the possibilities of peaceful coexistence between the two communities."

Mr. Clerides refused comment when asked if reinforcements for the Cypriot National Guard had been promised by Greece. He also refused to say if Greece had sent troops or other military aid. "We are not prepared to continue withdrawing and to see Greek villages ruined and refugees being piled up while we stand still," Mr. Clerides said. "We have both methods and effective ways of counteracting."

"It is abundantly clear that Turkish forces have accepted the cease-fire agreement merely as a pretext to occupy the territory which they were unable to occupy when the small National Guard was opposing them," Mr. Clerides said.

Turkish and Greek troops are 500 yards apart on the western edge of Nicosia International Airport. UN forces have averted a major battle for the runway by occupying the airfield and calling in reinforcements yesterday, including British troops and armored cars.

Analysts who initially predicted limited objectives for the Turkish invasion—seizure of a seaport and a corridor to the Turkish enclave—had no immediate explanation for the continuing military buildup and territorial expansion.

Greece Threatens Walkout At Geneva Talks on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

the conference can continue, is finding "a formula that would save face for Greece."

Mr. Gunes said that Turkey wants the conference to continue despite Mr. Stavros' walkout threat.

"As far as we are concerned," he said, "agreement on a cease-fire is not a condition for continuing the discussions."

The bilateral discussions were adopted after this morning's debate degenerated into a series of charges by the Greeks and Turks. The United States is represented by an observer here.

Conference delegates said that, although there were no angry recriminations, Greece and Turkey appeared far apart.

Conference delegates said Mr.

Stavros informed the conference of Cypriot President Glafos Clerides' warning of a resumption of fighting, but that Mr. Gunes did not comment.

"There was general agreement that cease-fire violations are a danger to security on the island," a British spokesman said. He said the conference discussed how alleged violations can be monitored, but did not reach any agreement on it.

The British spokesman said the Greeks produced a map showing where they believe the present cease-fire line lies. He said the Turkish delegation looked at the map but did not comment.



ANOTHER EXILE HOME—Actress Melina Mercouri is greeted Friday at the Athens airport as she ended exile.

Rejoicing Sweeps Greek Port As Detainees Rejoin Families

ATHENS, July 26 (NYT).—Forty-five men, released yesterday from an Aegean island where they had been political prisoners, surged through lines of cars and motorboat-trailers on an automobile ferry as it docked near here yesterday.

There was an answering surge of hundreds of relatives and well-wishers, who rushed across the concrete jetty at Piraeus harbor, east of Athens, to embrace the freed men, while vacationing tourists on the ferry impatiently honked their horns.

"My boy, my boy," an aged woman called as she approached her son, a man of 61 years. Others had bouquets. Mothers, fathers, wives and children embraced their loved ones.

The men were released under a broad political amnesty ordered by the new civilian government of Premier Constantine Caramanlis. Among them were professors, journalists, a film producer and a few Communists.

The man who had ordered many of them jailed, Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannidis, young man of the fallen military junta, was under "comfortable house arrest"

not far away, at a military resort area near Marathon, northwest of Athens, a diplomatic source said.

Some Are Skeptical

Many of the men were elated by the political upheaval in Greece, but some showed skepticism.

One of them, Vassilis Tsalikis, said, "I am under the impression the formation of the new government does not represent what the people really want, because all parties are not represented."

The film director, Panagiotis Voulgaris, 31, said, "Now we have hopes, but we don't know exactly how the new government will be."

Stavros Sideris, 47, a small, leathery man who was arrested and released five or six times during the junta's seven years in power, said of the new government, "As a first step, this is something. But we will never stop the fight to restore full democracy in Greece."

None of the prisoners interviewed said they had been tortured on the prison island known as Gyros, but some said they had been abused in other places of confinement.

Beak Island

They said the island, one of the Cyclades, was bleak, swept by high winds, baking hot in summer, bitterly cold in winter and infested with snakes, scorpions and rats. There was not enough water in the crumbling old prison and they were given 20 cents a day to buy their own food, when supply ships touched at the island.

Some men had been in detention in various places in Greece for many years, and others for only a few months, since Gen. Ioannidis last year toppled his former colleague, Col. George Papadopoulos.

Twenty more political prisoners were released from various prisons during the day, including prominent Communists Nicholas Kaloudis and Anthony Ambroselos.

Caramanlis Completes Cabinet

ATHENS, July 26 (UPI).—Premier Constantine Caramanlis today completed his cabinet by swearing in 19 new ministers and deputy ministers, including younger members of his National Radical Union party and representatives of Greeks who opposed the former military regime.

Among them was Prof. George Mangalakis, sentenced to 18 years in prison in 1969 for leading the clandestine organization Democratic Defense. Prof. Mangalakis was named minister of public works.

Resistance Groups

Other cabinet members drawn from the groups that opposed the former military regime were economist Ioannis Parnatoglou who took the portfolio of finance, George Mylonas, named minister

of transport and communications, and retired Adm. Ioannis Mianis, named minister of the merchant marine.

Constantine Alavanos, a 28-year-old lawyer who suffered persecution arrests and torture for defending university students at military tribunals, became the youngest member of the cabinet as deputy minister of public works.

Meanwhile, as part of its liberalization, the government restored citizenship to 30 Greeks who were living abroad because of their opposition to the military dictatorship. Among them was Melina Mercouri, the actress; Andreas Papandreu, a former cabinet minister; Lady Amalia Fleming, widow of the discoverer of penicillin, Sir Alexander Fleming; Helen Vlachos, a newspaper publisher, and George Pityas, a former mayor of Athens.

U.S. Envoy Supports Aid Boost for Saigon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 26 (NYT).—Graham Martin, the U.S. ambassador to South Vietnam, pleaded for congressional approval yesterday of the administration's \$760-million economic aid request for Saigon so that "in a very few years we will be able to regard our Vietnam involvement as closed."

Testifying before a largely skeptical Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Martin argued that the big boost in aid—about \$330 million more than appropriated last year—would provide a "catalyst" to get Saigon's economy "back on its feet" as did Taiwan's and South Korea's in recent years.

Mr. Martin seemed aware of considerable congressional opposition to the aid package, which projects more than \$3 billion for Indochina as a whole, militarily and economically, within a total of more than \$8 billion for all foreign aid.

He said that, in fact, he had proposed \$850 million for Saigon but it was cut back by the administration.

Question by Fulbright

Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark., the committee chairman and a critic of U.S. involvement in Indochina, asked Mr. Martin why he thought it was in the U.S. interest to supply South Vietnam with so much U.S. aid—projected, he said, to more than \$2 billion for the rest of the decade.

Mr. Martin said that he rejected "strategic rationales" for Vietnam.

He said that his primary concern was that it was "awfully important" how we leave Vietnam, that it was vital that the United States perceive that it left a Vietnam viable in all fields.

The ambassador also said that he believed the way the United States finished its job would be important for relations with Moscow and Peking.

Sen. Fulbright expressed doubt that the United States would ever leave Vietnam. That view was strongly seconded by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, who said he had heard similar pledges in 1967 and 1968 about America's "leaving" Vietnam.

Sen. Muskie contended that Vietnam was "a bleeding sore" and he could not see the value of the continued aid. He said that, despite Mr. Martin's optimism about the chances for Saigon's survival, "You simply haven't done much to answer my pessimism."

Mr. Martin told the senators that he had opposed the introduction

tion of U.S. ground forces in 1964 and as ambassador to Thailand, had kept U.S. troops out of the country. He said he was giving a sincere opinion that the chances were good that South Vietnam could survive if the aid level was high enough for the next few years.

In his year in Saigon, Mr. Martin has generated considerable controversy. He has sharply disputed articles in the U.S. press written from Saigon, suggesting that they indirectly help the Communist cause.

Gable to Kissinger

He also sent a cable to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, suggesting the department not give full and complete answers to questions by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a critic of the Saigon regime.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., seemed most astonished by ambassador's claim and said committee staff would make separate report on the matter cause of the widely held view that there were many such prison-

ers. In answer to questions about political prisoners in South Vietnam, Mr. Martin surprised senators by asserting firmly that the embassy had carefully examined the situation and found no one in prison "who could be regarded as a political prisoner."

He defined "political prison" as a person jailed solely because he opposed the policies of government. "There have been estimates on political prisoners ranging from 4,000 to 200,000, piled mostly by critics of Saigon regime."

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Saigon Says 1,100 Communists Killed in Struggle for City

SAIGON, July 26 (Reuters).

About 1,100 Communist troops were killed in the biggest battle in South Vietnam since the Paris agreement that was supposed to have ended the war 18 months ago, the Saigon command reported today.

The battle, outside Duc Duc, a besieged town in the north of the country, included the most intensive shelling since the Communist offensive in the summer of 1972. More than half of the deaths resulted from artillery and air strikes during the fighting, which began Wednesday but was disclosed only today.

First reports on government casualties listed 30 killed, 30 wounded and an undetermined number of men missing, the command said.

North Vietnamese reinforcements were reported to be moving toward Duc Duc today.

During the battle, Communist gunners fired more than 5,000 rockets, artillery and mortar shells at government infantry and armor concentrated in the area, the command said. Military sources said that even more was fired at government forces.

Ground Attack

The barracks were followed up by ground attacks but the Saigon forces countered with intense air and artillery strikes.

Despite their numerous casualties, the Communists were still operating in strength in the area today, the sources said.

The battle appeared to be the biggest clash in the intensifying

fighting last week in South Vietnam's northern and central provinces.

Three government positions were overrun during the steep up-fighting, according to military sources.

The sources said that two North Vietnamese regiments and 10 battalions of Viet Cong were involved in the fighting.

The command today reported that more rockets were fired yesterday into Duc Duc and another district capital, Dai Loc, 10 miles away. Government positions in the area were still being shelled.

100 Civilian Casualties

More than 100 civilians have been killed or wounded in Duc during the week, according to the government.

A Viet Cong spokesman said that he had no immediate information on the battle.

Officers of the Viet Cong division in Saigon said earlier that by the beginning of the week Viet Cong forces had recaptured villages and hamlets inhabited by 10,000 persons in Quang Nam Province, where the battle is place.

Cambodian troops have killed 100 Communist-led insurgents during a major drive in the province of Battambang, the command reported today.

It said that the battle occurred yesterday near Koh Krator, 122 miles northwest of Saigon. Government casualties were 1 killed and 55 wounded; the command added. It gave no further details.



From left, Andrei Kirilenko, Mikhail Suslov, Nikolai Podgorny, Alexei Kosygin and Leonid Brezhnev applaud a speech during the Supreme Soviet meeting on Friday.

Soviet Cabinet Renamed With Little Change

By Peter Onof

MOSCOW, July 26 (WP).—The Soviet government led by Premier Alexei Kosygin was reappointed today without any significant change from the previous cabinet.

Even Yekaterina Furtsheva, the Minister of Culture and the highest-ranking woman in the Soviet Union, kept her job, although she was dropped last month from the Supreme Soviet, the nominal parliament. A seat in the Supreme Soviet is nearly always a prerequisite for government ministers.

Rumors about Mrs. Furtsheva's departure have circulated recently in Moscow and her presence at receptions and official functions was invariably regarded as a parting gesture. But Mrs. Furtsheva, 64, who has been in the government for 14 years, apparently won the struggle to remain despite her alleged appropriation of public funds for construction of a personal dacha.

The composition of the government generally caused no surprise. Mr. Kosygin read the list in the Kremlin hall where the two houses of the Supreme Soviet were meeting in joint session. All 47 ministers of the government were returned, according to Tass, the government news agency, and five of seven chairmen of state committees.

Changes Unexplained

Two technicians—Vladimir Ginzburg, chairman of the State Committee for Prices, and Alexander Volkov, chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Wages—lost their jobs. Replacements will be named later. No reasons were offered for the changes.

In a brief statement, however, Mr. Kosygin spoke of the need for "further improvement of management of the growing economy," prompting some speculation

that the personnel changes may be related to impending policy shifts in the economic field.

The government apparatus is technically separate from Communist party leadership, but in practice, major decisions affecting the conduct of Soviet life are made in the party Central Committee and then transmitted to the relevant ministries. As Premier, Mr. Kosygin is definitely subordinate to Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the Communist party.

Nikolai Podgorny was renamed as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Members of Politburo

Besides Mr. Kosygin, the 15 most important ministers—Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister; Andrei Grechko, Defense Minister; and Y. Andropov, the head of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. All also are members of the Communist party Politburo, along with Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorny.

Most of the other Politburo members also have positions some kind in the government's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The one prominent addition to the Presidium was Valentin Vlasov, a former minister of party Polityburo, along with Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorny.

The selection of the government ministers and the Presidium, a principal work of the two-house Supreme Soviet session, was unanimous, as it always is.

Pravda Reports On Nixon Setback

MOSCOW, July 26 (Reuters).

The Soviet Union today was at odds with the United States over the Nixon administration's decision to send a peace mission to Vietnam.

gives him the ceremonial title of head of state. The 36-member Presidium carries out most of the important work of the Supreme Soviet, which meets only twice a year for about two days.

Members of Politburo

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Getting Out of Hand

Nixon Staff Reported Shaken Week's Watergate Events

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The week's Watergate developments have left members of the Nixon staff deeply shaken, according to several sources who spoke to the press.

The feeling was expressed by several Nixon administration officials, and it was apparent in the actions and ap-

pearances of White House staff members here and at the Western White House in San Clemente, Calif., where Mr. Nixon has been for almost two weeks.

The unexpected defection of Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., from the anti-impeachment group on the House panel, the impeachment of the Supreme Court, the decision to release the tapes of the president's conversations with the television, and the House Judiciary Committee's impeachment inquiry have created a feeling that, for the first time, the situation had gotten out of hand, the officials said.

During the last year and a half, Mr. Nixon has suffered many reverses. But each time, there was strong opinion within the White House that the President, backed by the strength of his office, was in charge of events and would eventually prevail.

Point of View
That confidence, the officials said, seemed to be shaken. An aspect of it, they said, was that the President, as never before, was having trouble getting his point of view across to the public because of the avalanche of adverse publicity from Congress and the courts.

Yet the basic strategy of the White House continues unchanged, according to White House sources. The strategy includes the following elements:

• For some members of the staff to answer as quickly and strongly as possible every charge made against the President.

• For the White House to show that the economy and other matters are more important than Watergate, and that Mr. Nixon is actively struggling with these issues.

• For staff members to work with Republicans and others in Congress to stop defections from the President's camp.

• For the legal staff and others to continue to try to influence the impeachment debate as prescribed by the President's chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman.

• For the President to show that the economy and other matters are more important than Watergate, and that Mr. Nixon is actively struggling with these issues.

As the events unfolded, staff members "appeared" stunned, said a senior official. The President in charge of political affairs seemed deeply shaken when he held a news conference to vote for impeachment and to defend his decision.

In San Clemente, the mood was one of shock and disappointment. There, presidential assistants have issued a barrage of statements during the last few days in an effort to counter the charges and events in Washington.

The decision of several Republicans on the House Judiciary Committee to support impeachment was reported to have been a bitter disappointment to the White House. Just a few days ago, it had been hoped that the vote for impeachment could be limited largely to Democrats.

Then, once an impeachment recommendation was voted by the committee, the plan was for administration spokesmen to go to the floor of the House and charge that the effort was a mistake. The President was aware and generally expected that while some of the offenses attributed to the President have happened before, it was systematic and carried on in such an organized way. He said the President should be impeached for abuse of power and obstruction of justice.

Other members spoke as follows:

• Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y.—"Although several of my colleagues who have spoken have called this a sad day, it is my feeling that this is not a dark day in American history but one of our brightest. We have embarked upon a real test of consti-



A SPECTATOR—Caroline Kennedy, daughter of the late President, was among listeners at the House debate. She is working this summer in the office of Sen. Edward Kennedy.

House Panel Rejects Delay, Nears a Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

"Mr. Chairman, why isn't the President being impeached for war crimes—aren't war crimes as important as tapes?"

The committee chairman, Peter Rodino, D-N.J., looked stunned and a moment later pounded his gavel, saying: "Silence or you will have to leave the room."

A plainclothes detective escorted the young man and a young woman from the room.

Late last night, the committee ended its two-day debate with a speech by Rep. Rodino, who said he had searched his heart and found that "the President must be impeached."

He said he would vote "with a heavy heart because no man seeks to accuse or to find wanting the chief executive of this great country of ours."

Like others, Rep. Rodino said the responsibility was one that no one on the committee sought. But Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, asked:

"Who can so properly be the inquisitor of the nation as the nation's representatives?"

"Common sense would be violated if we engaged in this process for petty reasons," she said. "Today we are not being petty. We are trying to be big."

Rep. David Dennis, an Indiana Republican who said he would "join in no political lynching," said: "Only a vote on a declaration of war might be considered as of equal gravity."

An "Open Forum"

And Rep. Mann put it this way:

"We are determining whether or not the Americans are entitled to a trial in an open forum. So let us not unmap unto ourselves the final judgments, but perform our function to determine whether or not there is clear and convincing evidence of impeachable conduct."

Rep. Jordan, after reciting a list of actions that she said represented "a course of conduct the Constitution cannot tolerate," declared the President should be brought to trial.

Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., also announced that he would vote for impeachment. The former Arkansas attorney general said last night that there was a "mistake" from the evidence that the President "was aware and generally expected that while some of the offenses attributed to the President have happened before, it was systematic and carried on in such an organized way."

He said the President should be impeached for abuse of power and obstruction of justice.

Other members spoke as follows:

• Rep. Charles Rangel, D-N.Y.—"Although several of my colleagues who have spoken have called this a sad day, it is my feeling that this is not a dark day in American history but one of our brightest. We have embarked upon a real test of consti-

tutional powers invested in the American people through the House of Representatives to restrain an illegal and immoral abuse of power by the executive branch."

• Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y.—"When these proceedings began I, like most Americans, had questions about the President's conduct, but the evidence has shown me things that I had never even dreamed of. The thousands of pages before this committee bear witness to a systematic arrogation of power to a thoroughgoing abuse of the President's oath of office. What we have seen is a seamless web of misconduct so serious that it leaves me shaken. To preserve the rule of law and our Constitution which the people of this country and all of us hold dear, Richard Nixon must be impeached and removed from office."

• Rep. Wayne Owens, D-Utah—"On the basis of all the evidence before us, I am now persuaded that the President has knowingly engaged in three types of conduct which constitute impeachable offenses."

"First, I find the evidence convincing that the President knowingly and willfully directed and participated in a cover-up of the Watergate break-in."

"Second, the President has undermined the presidency by seriously abusing the powers of his office for political profit. This includes the President's misuse of the FBI, for illegal wiretaps and other acts, the misuse of the Justice Department, the IRS, the CIA and other federal agencies, as well as permitting the substantive violations of the rights and civil liberties of individuals by his subordinates."

"Third, the President's refusal to respond to our legal subpoenas constitutes an obstruction of the constitutional impeachment process."

5 Categories of Accusations Are Made Against President

(Continued from Page 1)

Petersen, the assistant attorney general, and Mr. Nixon's later discussions with his top aides, Ehrlichman and H. R. Haldeman.

In April, 1973, Mr. Nixon promised Mr. Petersen that he would keep confidential the details of the Justice Department investigation. Transcripts of the President's conversations show that time and again, the President proceeded to apprise Ehrlichman and Mr. Haldeman of what Mr. Petersen had told him.

Illegal Surveillance

"In violation of the constitutional rights of citizens," the articles charge, the President permitted the telephones of 17 White House officials and reporters to be tapped. In addition:

U.S. Poll Shows Public Asks Data On Candidates

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP).—Pollster Louis Harris says the U.S. public wants full disclosure of candidates' campaign finances, voting records and political beliefs but are overwhelmingly opposed to attacks on their private lives.

Mr. Harris reported on a recent survey of 1,502 households across the country. The persons polled were asked whether certain subjects were "appropriate" for a candidate to raise about his opponent.

By 80 per cent or more, the persons questioned said that sexual habits, marital troubles and the difficulties of a candidate's children were not appropriate subjects.

By about 3 to 1, both race and religion were ruled out as appropriate subjects, while more than 80 per cent felt a candidate's personal income or financial troubles should not be discussed.

The subjects the persons polled felt were appropriate were political affiliations and views, by 77 per cent to 19 per cent; voting record, by 73 per cent to 23 per cent; and big financial supporters, by 68 per cent to 27 per cent.

New Pacts Raise U.S. Wages 9.2%

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—Major labor contracts negotiated during the second quarter of the year provided for first-year pay hikes averaging 9.2 per cent, the Labor Department reported yesterday.

The increases were up sharply from the 6.2 per cent average in the first quarter, the final three-month period before wage controls expired on April 30.

The new figures reflect increasing militancy among workers who are seeking higher wages to offset the effects of rampant inflation. The real earnings of the average factory worker—taking home pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—dropped nearly 5 per cent during the last year.

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"Third, the President's refusal to respond to our legal subpoenas constitutes an obstruction of the constitutional impeachment process."

The President permitted the Secret Service to conduct surveillance of his brother, Donald Nixon.

The articles also allege direct unlawful presidential complicity not only in the formation of the special investigative unit known as the "plumbers" but also in the burglary, conducted by that unit, of the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Missus of Agencies

The President is cited for his alleged efforts to use three sensitive agencies—the CIA, the FBI and the Internal Revenue Service—for his personal and political benefit.

In the case of the CIA, equipment was provided to White House aides that was later used in surreptitious activities. The President has acknowledged having ordered CIA officials to block the initial Watergate investigation temporarily.

The President was said to have misused the FBI by directing that records not be kept of wiretap logs; by allowing secret files to be given to Patrick Gray 3d, then acting director of the bureau, who proceeded to destroy the files; and by impeding the FBI's early Watergate investigation. Moreover, Mr. Nixon was said to have approved sounding out Judge Malcolm Byrne Jr. about becoming director of the FBI while Judge Byrne was sitting as judge in Mr. Ellsberg's trial.

As for the IRS, the President was accused of having ordered tax audits conducted in a manner that helped his friends and harassed his opponents.

Contempt for the House

The House has not formally cited Mr. Nixon for contempt. But the proposed articles accuse him of acting "in contempt of the House of Representatives" because of his defiance of the power of impeachment, vested solely in the House of Representatives, because of his refusal to comply with committee subpoenas for 147 tape recordings and other documents.

Bishops Still Back Women as Priests

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (AP).—Three Episcopal bishops have reaffirmed their decision to ordain 11 women priests here Monday, despite intense pressure from the head of the church and other bishops.

A spokesman for the bishops said they discussed the ordination during a telephone conference and had "absolutely no plans" to take any other course.

The three bishops are the Rt. Rev. Robert Dewitt, former bishop of Pennsylvania; the Rt. Rev. Edward Wells, retired bishop of West Missouri; and the Rt. Rev. Daniel Corrigan, former head of the church's domestic missions.

The increases were up sharply from the 6.2 per cent average in the first quarter, the final three-month period before wage controls expired on April 30.

The new figures reflect increasing militancy among workers who are seeking higher wages to offset the effects of rampant inflation. The real earnings of the average factory worker—taking home pay adjusted for inflation and taxes—dropped nearly 5 per cent during the last year.

Over ITT Gift to GOP Convention

Reinecke Jury Weighs Charge Of Lying in Senate Testimony

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—The jury in the perjury trial of California's Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke began deliberations today.

U.S. District Judge Barrington Parker instructed the six men and six women on the jury for 30 minutes, saying that to find Mr. Reinecke guilty they must decide he willfully lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mrs. Reinecke left the courtroom in tears as defense attorney James Cox completed his 1 1/2-hour closing argument.

"The truth will acquit this guy," Mr. Cox said. He maintained that Mr. Reinecke did not get "a fair shake" from John Connolly, who headed the special Watergate prosecutor's ITT investigation at the time Mr. Reinecke was indicted by a grand jury.

Mitchell Then Powerful

Earlier the prosecution contended that Mr. Reinecke deliberately "lied to protect the still very powerful John Mitchell, a man who could help him become governor."

The charge against Mr. Reinecke resulted from his testimony to the Judiciary Committee.

House Unit Votes Bill for Reform Of U.S. Elections

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP).—After strengthening the independence of the commission which would enforce the law, the House Administration Committee has reported on legislation to reform the election process for months. The vote was 21 to 2.

The bill is expected to go to the Rules Committee next week, and the Administration Committee chairman, Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, said it would get to the floor before impeachment if the House leadership is willing.

The proposed seven-man supervisory board to enforce the election reforms was strengthened by removing the provision that would have put four members of Congress on the commission.

Instead, the vice-president and the speaker of the House would recommend to the president four nominees picked from names submitted by the majority and minority leadership of both houses.

Two would be Democrats and two would be Republicans, but they could not be members of the legislative or judicial branches of government.

Philippine Plane Seized by U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26 (AP).—The U.S. government seized a Philippine Air Lines DC-10 airliner with 155 passengers aboard Wednesday on the grounds that the carrier was unauthorized to fly the plane to this country.

U.S. Attorney James Browning said that the Civil Aeronautics Board authorized seizure of the aircraft because it had disapproved the airline's proposed schedule for operating the DC-10 between the Philippines and San Francisco by way of Honolulu.

U.S. Deputy Marshal William Brown took possession of the aircraft after passengers and 10 crew members departed at San Francisco International Airport. There were no arrests or other incidents, Mr. Browning said.

He said that the plane would be kept under guard until the Philippine government, posted a bond.

Bomb Explosion Rocks Garage at London Airport

LONDON, July 26 (AP).—An explosion rocked a parking lot at London Heathrow Airport tonight.

Scotland Yard spokesman said later no casualties had been reported, Reuters reported.

The blast apparently was caused by a bomb planted in a car, authorities reported.

The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said the explosion occurred about 25 minutes after a telephone warning by a man with a slight Irish accent.

The caller used a code word known to Scotland Yard as a warning by the Irish Republican Army.

two years ago when he said he did not discuss with Mr. Mitchell a financial pledge from International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. for the 1973 Republican National Convention until after the Justice Department settled anti-trust suits with the giant firm. Mr. Mitchell then was attorney general.

Prosecutor Richard Davis said Mr. Reinecke "embarked on a deliberate course to hide the fact that he told Mr. Mitchell of the ITT pledge in May, 1971—before the anti-trust settlement."

Mr. Cox said the government had "never laid a glove" on Mr. Reinecke in the trial.

He said the defendant has never refused to answer questions in the case. "He is such a candid, simple guy; he has never learned to dummy up and say, 'I don't recall,'" Mr. Cox said.

Imprecise Language

He argued that the English language is imprecise and can be interpreted in different ways. In that light, Mr. Cox said, Mr. Reinecke answered the Judiciary Committee's questions as best he could.

He argued that Mr. Reinecke is a "straight, honest and over-cooperative" man, whose father taught him never to lie.

Mr. Cox said Mr. Reinecke believed that questions put to him by the senators related only to whether he had met personally with Mr. Mitchell to discuss the convention and the pledge.

While on the witness stand this week, Mr. Reinecke said he had interpreted the word "discussion" as a face-to-face meeting with Mitchell. He said he was never asked about a telephone call.

Mr. Cox also has tried to discredit the accuracy of the transcript of Mr. Reinecke's testimony before the Senate committee.

7 Texas Convicts Holding Hostages To Get Clothing

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 26 (AP).—Prison officials said today they will provide tailor-made suits, shoes and specific brands of toilet articles demanded by armed convicts holding 11 hostages in the library of the state's main prison.

One of the hostages was shot and wounded in a shoulder Tuesday, the officials revealed. He was said to be in good condition.

The prison's information director, Ron Taylor, said Fred Carrasco, leader of the seven rebel convicts, demanded three sets of "tweed" clothing and "these will be supplied. Later today we will continue negotiations. A demand will probably be made for transportation."

Authorities said they could not speculate on whether the demand for three sets of clothing indicated that four of the convicts were not actively participating in the rebellion.

Mr. Taylor would not say if another Carrasco demand—weapons—would be met.

Telephone negotiations with the rebel inmates have continued since they seized their captives about 1 p.m. Wednesday and held up in the penitentiary's education building. Tonight they were recessed for a second night by agreement.

The hostages are prison-system librarians and schoolteachers—mostly middle-aged women—a prison guard and the prison chaplain.

126 Killed by Cholera

DACCA, July 26 (Reuters).—A new outbreak of cholera killed 126 persons in the Chittagong district last week, it was reported here today.

Dialers in Ohio Are All at Sea Over 'See Also'

CHESAPEAKE, Ohio, July 26 (AP).—Telephoning the federal government in this tiny Ohio River hamlet is almost impossible, according to the C. & P. Telephone Co. directory.

Dialers seeking federal phone numbers in Chesapeake find: "U.S.... See Also United States."

Under "United States," the directory advises: "See Also U.S."

Nixon Threat To Fire Shultz Is Reported

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI).—President Nixon threatened to fire former Treasury Secretary George Shultz if he tried to stop the White House from using the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes, according to the Washington bureau of the Cox Newspapers.

The threat, the story said, was made during the last 17 minutes of a 50-minute meeting Sept. 15, 1972, between Mr. Nixon, his former chief of staff, H. R. Haldeman, and counsel John Dean 3d in the Oval Office.

A transcript of the tape recording of the conversation was obtained by the Cox Newspapers.

The story said the three men were discussing the possibility that Mr. Shultz would balk at illegal use of the IRS when Mr. Nixon said:

"Nice Blue Eye"

"...I don't want George Shultz to ever raise the question because it would put me in the position of having to throw him out of the office. He didn't get secretary of the Treasury because he has nice blue eyes. It was a goddamn favor to him to get that job."

A tape of the conversation is being sought both by the House Judiciary Committee, for impeachment evidence, and by Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski, who wants it for presentation to a grand jury.

Both have tapes of the first 38 minutes but have been unsuccessful in getting the remaining 17 minutes, the story said.

Illinois to Get Lottery

CHICAGO, July 26 (AP).—Illinois will become the 11th state on Tuesday to have a legalized lottery. For 50 cents, anyone over 18 will be able to buy a chance to win prizes ranging from \$20 to \$1 million.

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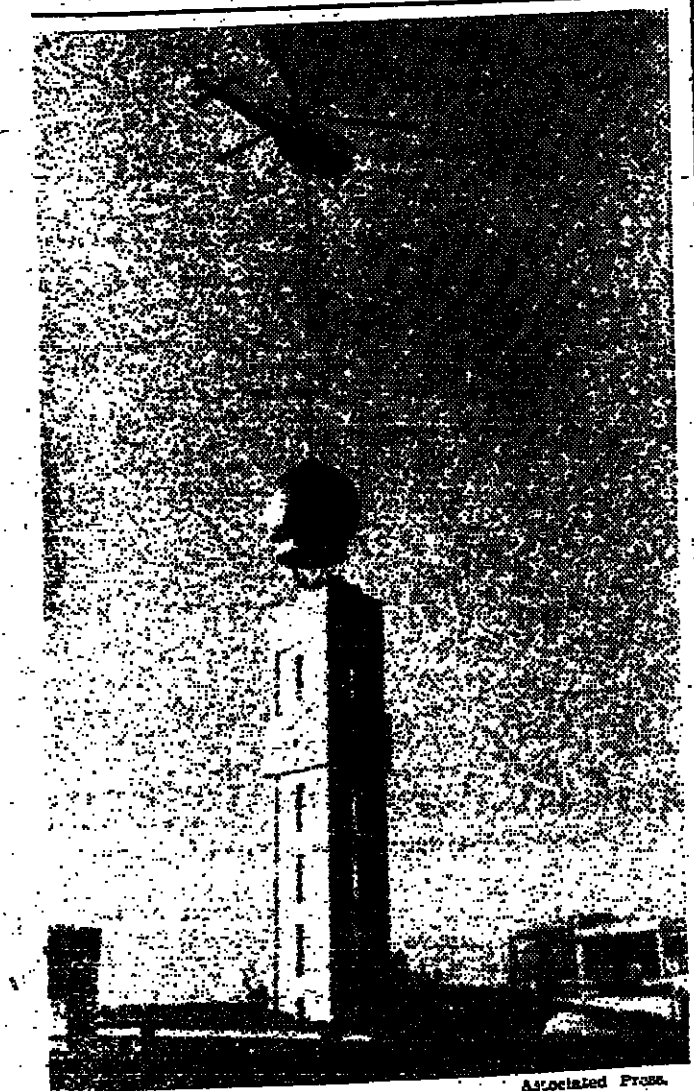
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Someday all watches will be made this way.



FROM THE SKIES—A minaret dome is airlifted into place at a Johannesburg shopping center that houses Indian stores. The dome weighed 1,280 pounds.

Impeachment: ITT and Milk

The purpose of impeachment is not only to call President Nixon to account for the crimes that he may have committed. More important, impeachment reaches beyond the incumbent President to define once again the limits on the power of his great office. That is why it is now crucial to choose with utmost care the precise charges to be brought against him. The House Judiciary Committee bears a grave responsibility not merely to draft the charges most likely to secure conviction. The process of impeachment not only looks backward to the offenses that the incumbent President has already committed, but it also looks forward to future presidents and the terms under which they will conduct a free people's affairs.

As we look over the articles of impeachment discussed by the House Judiciary Committee, it seems to us that the principal offenses are properly dealt with. The obstruction of justice, the systematic abuse of presidential power and the failure to control presidential agents who were operating under a reckless delegation of authority—all this is included, as it certainly should be, in the proposed charges against Mr. Nixon. But there are two affairs that no committee member seems very eager to come to grips with. One is ITT and the other is the milk money scandal. Each in its own way is worth examining in detail for the light it sheds on the hard business of drawing up charges that will establish standards for the future conduct of the office as well as identify past offenses.

The difference between the ITT case and the milk case illustrates the central distinction here. The ITT case began with the suspicion that a political contribution by a hotel, owned by an ITT subsidiary, had bought favored treatment for its parent corporation in an anti-trust suit. But that connection has never been made convincingly. The affair became more serious when former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst swore, at his Senate confirmation hearing, that he had never been pressed to go easy on the ITT anti-trust suit. Transcripts of tape recordings later showed that Mr. Nixon had ordered him directly and vehemently to lay off ITT. Mr. Kleindienst has answered for this transgression by pleading guilty to a criminal charge of refusal to testify. Consequently it is now possible to charge that Mr. Nixon knew, or should have known, that his attorney general had stepped into office through the commission of a crime. But as a presidential offense it is neither sufficiently clear nor sufficiently grave to be solid grounds for impeachment.

The milk case, in contrast, is clear, grave and a fundamental threat to the whole concept of a President's responsibility to the law. If Congress permits this case to pass without rebuke, it will be acknowledging that it does not intend to enforce rules on future presidents in regard to campaign contributions—even though the circumstances may be redolent of bribery and extortion. Mr. Nixon was barely in the White House before the Associated Milk Producers, Inc., began pushing money toward him with, in every instance, demands for official favor. Four separate incidents invite prosecution.

In the summer of 1969 AMPI offered a contribution to Herbert Kalmbach, asking in return a rise in the milk support price and access to the President. Mr. Kalmbach, then Mr. Nixon's personal attorney, has testified that he checked with the President's prin-

cipal assistant, H. R. Haldeman, and was told to take the money. The second incident took place at the end of 1970. The Tariff Commission had recommended restrictive quotas on imports of several dairy products, a device sought by AMPI to lift domestic milk prices. The President granted less protection than the commission had recommended. In the context of White House staff memoranda published last week by the Judiciary Committee, it is apparent that the President was punishing the dairy lobby for inadequate obedience.

The President had been told that the milk producers were pledging \$2 million to his reelection campaign. On March 23, 1971, he met a group of dairy representatives and congratulated them on their political consciousness. "And," he added, "I don't have to spell it out." That afternoon he decided to overrule his secretary of agriculture and give the milk lobby a major increase in support prices. Later that afternoon his assistant Charles Colson told the AMPI to reaffirm its contribution pledge. AMPI did so and actually made the first token delivery of money before the administration publicly announced the new price support level—48 hours after the President's actual decision.

Meanwhile, in a fourth instance of illegality, Mr. Colson pressed AMPI to begin paying retainers to the Washington public relations firm of Wagner and Baroody. The firm did little for the milk industry but it was helping Mr. Colson to organize ostentatiously spontaneous expressions of public support for the President's policies in other unrelated areas, particularly the management of the Vietnam war.

This series of offenses is related, unfortunately, to other scandals surrounding Mr. Nixon. The milk producers' various pay-ins and pay-offs helped create the secret and unaccountable funds out of which various White House officials paid for other illegal activities. AMPI's first payment of \$100,000 in 1969, according to the Judiciary Committee, went into the fund in California that in turn paid the wages of Anthony Ulasewicz, the first of the White House's secret political agents. Later, the committee found, Mr. Colson borrowed from Joseph Baroody, of the public relations firm, the \$5,000 in cash that was evidently used to finance the burglary of Dr. Lewis Fielding's office. Bribery and extortion not only menace constitutional government in themselves, but in this case they generated the cash that subsidized other menaces. Taken together, the repeated and deliberate extraction of money from the milk producers, in return for specific official actions, constitutes an abuse of power quite serious enough to qualify for inclusion in the case for impeachment of the President.

The House Judiciary Committee's staff, in its summary of the evidence and its proposed articles of impeachment, has gone very lightly indeed on the milk case. No doubt some members of Congress are embarrassed because they too have taken funds from AMPI. But congressmen and senators have, from time to time, been prosecuted and convicted for bribery. Will the President be held to the same salutary rule? For two years he and his spokesmen have insisted that a President can be called to account in only one way, through the process of impeachment. The House Judiciary Committee's duty is painful, but it is urgent and obvious.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cyprus Mine Field

The opening in Geneva of the British-Greek-Turkish peace talks on Cyprus offers hope that the tenuous cease-fire on the island can be quickly consolidated, but resolution of the political and ethnic controversies that stand in the way of permanent settlement will be a slow process.

Acting President Glafkos Clerides has made clear his view that a political settlement can only be negotiated by the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities in Cyprus, rather than at the Geneva conference. But as the chief Greek Cypriot negotiator in talks with the Turkish Cypriot community that lasted almost six years—right up to the coup that ousted President Makarios—Mr. Clerides knows better than anyone else that active outside mediation by the Geneva conferees will be essential if agreement now is to be achieved.

Moreover, until the armed forces on the island are separated, prisoners are released and captured enclaves are exchanged to permit life on the island to return to normal, the two communities can hardly engage in long-term negotiations. This is a task for the Geneva conference. Some repatriation of Greek and Turkish armed forces, rather than their reinforcement—as Turkey now seems to be doing—is vital. And unless the Greek officers who staged the anti-Makarios

coup are withdrawn, or at least replaced by men selected by the new civilian government in Athens, confidence can hardly be restored in Cyprus.

These factors undoubtedly were in Mr. Clerides' mind when he stated that it would be a "very unwise move" for Archbishop Makarios to attempt to return to Cyprus at present, but that the people of Cyprus would be given an opportunity within a few months to decide the presidency in an election in which the archbishop would be free to run. Archbishop Makarios, in New York, has only accepted the idea of a delay of a few weeks before his return.

Whether this disagreement simply has to do with timing—Mr. Clerides' high standing with the Turkish Cypriot community undoubtedly makes him the better qualified to resolve immediate issues with the Turks—is not clear. Long the archbishop's loyal disciple and heir apparent, Mr. Clerides may now feel that recent events require a change in leadership. In any event, this is a problem essentially for Greek Cypriots alone to resolve: Turkish Cypriots do not vote for president under present political arrangements, but for a Turkish Cypriot vice-president. It is essential that the most interested outside powers keep hands off.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 27, 1899

NEW YORK—Mr. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, says that the Department has received many letters urging the use of automobiles for service in the rural free delivery. He explained that the mode of transport tested entirely with the contractors who deliver the mail, such as the New York Express Company. However, he did say that automobiles will probably first be put into regular use in the postal service of the United States in Puerto Rico.

Fifty Years Ago

July 27, 1924

CHICAGO—"I wish to live because I have important work to do for the benefit of the world." This was the extraordinary statement of young Nathan Leopold, who, with Richard Loeb, is on trial for his life here for the murder of Robert Frank, when he was interviewed during an intermission in the proceedings today. Both youths sat, strangely, smiling as State Attorney Crowe asked the death sentence for them. They are being defended by Clarence Darrow.



Who Will Speak for America?

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In the agonizing crisis at the beginning of the last world war, when Neville Chamberlain was departing as Prime Minister and Winston Churchill was coming forward to take command, a loud cry went out across the House of Commons: "Speak for England."

We could use a little of this spirit in the impeachment debate in the House of Representatives. The first days of the televised proceedings have been courteous and orderly. On the whole, members of the Judiciary Committee have been solemn and dull, and have spoken for themselves, or for or against Richard Nixon, but who will "speak for America?"

The Supreme Court answered the question. "We will," the judges said, and by a unanimous 8-0 vote cut across all the personal and party arguments and defended the Constitution. It is an old American story: There really was no "Roosevelt court," as F.D.R. discovered when he tried to pack it, and now we know there is no "Nixon court," for he appointed three of the eight men who voted against him. There is only "The Court" and it reaffirmed the principle that the judicial branch, and not the President, will decide what the law is.

Divided Country

It is interesting and significant that the court narrowed its decision in order to expand its support on the main point. Sometimes, Robert Frost once said, you have to cut away all the secondary issues and "come out clear and plain as a joke." In a divided country, the court apparently felt that some institution had to be unanimous on something, and compromised to come down 8-0 on the main thing.

If our information is correct, and it is hard to be sure, there were members of the court who wanted to be much more precise in defining the limits of the President's authority in keeping diplomatic and military information beyond the reach of the courts. And who also wanted to go further and state that when the President is personally involved in charges of criminal wrongdoing, he has a conflict of interest and cannot be involved in judging what evidence will be made available to the courts and Congress.

In the end, however, the justices restrained their rhetoric for a plain reach and settled for the principle of judicial supremacy in determining the law. The Congress has a harder job, for it has to deal with the imponderables and ambiguities of human behavior, and decide, not only on what evidence must be produced, but what it means. But the court has given them a model.

Even if the legislative branch were as careful to find a consensus on the main thing, it will not be easy. For the court has turned over from the President to Judge Sirica, but it didn't say when, and time could be a critical factor in the final decision. Special prosecutor Jaworski did not miss this key point. There was never much doubt that the court would order delivery of the tapes, and the White House has insisted from the start that the Congress settle this prolonged agony as fast as possible and "Get off the Presi-

dent's back." But during the months of debate over the issue, the White House apparently did not transcribe and index the tapes, and now the President's lawyer, James St. Clair, is saying that he will "take whatever measures are necessary to comply with the court's decision in all respects," but that this will now be a "time-consuming process."

"This could take weeks and even months and raises all kinds of awkward problems for the Congress. For example, though the hearings in the Judiciary Committee are now going forward on television, the committee is being asked to interrupt its inquiry until the new evidence compiled by the Supreme Court is available."

If it had agreed to do so, the whole impeachment process would have been sidetracked and the attention of the country diverted by other things. But the committee insisted on going forward with the articles of impeachment and will now undoubtedly be charged with trying to impeach the President on the tapes the Supreme Court has ordered turned over to Judge Sirica.

This, obviously, can lead to endless debate, and meanwhile an election is coming up in November, which raises other fundamental questions. If there is a long delay in producing the tapes, the fate of the President could be decided after the election by a Congress that has been changed by the votes of the people. Should a lame-duck Congress sit on the impeachment of the President? Or the present Congress insist on settling the issue before it hears the tapes the Supreme Court has released?

Impeachment Test

This is the tangle of obscurities the men on the House Judiciary Committee are going to have to face. They are not really having a debate on the fundamental issues, as the Supreme Court did. They are making recitations before the TV cameras, and reading scripts, written usually by their staffs or somebody else. Unfortunately, this produces endless arguments over secondary issues, bad law and boring television.

Occasionally, fundamental questions are raised on the TV. For example, what the test of impeachment should really be—this is the critical, threshold question—but after this is raised, time runs out and some different con-

Letters

Taxes and Inflation

Taxation of wealth is the essential tool for curbing inflation. The billions of dollars loosed on the world, when the unpopular Vietnam war was being run on credit, helped cause worldwide inflation. But the remedy of taxation is unpopular with those who finance politicians in election campaigns and politicians won't vote for more taxes that will cut the flow of big contributions. Instead of taxes to sop up the loose dollars generated by the war, weaker remedies like high interest rates are tried. It will likely end, as inflationary periods do, in a big bust. Taxation, however wise economically, is not politically possible.

DAVID MANDEL,
Vence, France.

gressman comes on for 15 minutes, with some totally different question, and the primary issue is not followed.

In short, the procedures of the Judiciary Committee, and the "time-consuming" tactics of the White House are keeping the "debate," if that's the right word, on secondary and tactical questions. But despite this, something is happening in the Congress since the Supreme Court spoke. There are quiet echoes of the past along the benches in the Judiciary Committee and the low rumble of a distant drum.

"Greatness is lying in the streets of Washington these days," Henry Kissinger said the other night, "and somebody may pick it up." In other words: Somebody may "speak for America," but it hasn't happened yet in the Congress.

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Another Red Sea Miracle

By C. L. Sulzberger

AL-HADA, Saudi Arabia—Since Moses persuaded the Lord to part the Red Sea's waters and marched the Jews through it and away from a pursuing Egyptian army, this area has become less accustomed to miracles. But now another one is assuming shape.

So far it is only on the drawing boards or in the minds of a few visionary Saudi Arabians like Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the young minister of petroleum and minerals, now living in his summer villa here amid the high rocks above Mecca.

Sheikh Yamani, a brilliant, highly practical man of 44, who comes from a bourgeois intellectual family in Islam's holy city and who attended Harvard Law School, spent the better part of a day explaining his dream to us as we strolled in his peach orchard, lunched on pilaf and roast sheep or sat talking in his shaded study.

The miracle he sees in store for this country (only seven million people yet three times the size of France) derives from its fantastic status as possessor of the world's largest oil reserve (proved and unproved). In the middle of a global energy crisis, this is enabling Saudi Arabia to almost quadruple its national revenues during the next year—to about \$35 billion.

According to the Minister of State for Finance, Mohammed Aba al-Khalil, state expenses and an extremely ambitious development program will total only \$12 billion, leaving a minimum of \$13 billion uncommitted. (The figure may be larger as Saudi Arabia, now owning 50 per cent of its oil resources, is expected to nationalize the remainder this year—but the budget doesn't yet reckon on this.)

Industrialize

Yamani hopes these immense funds can create a substitute for present petroleum income by industrializing now—long before the oil starts to run out. He hopes to see millions invested in new ports, refineries, factories and nuclear power reactors.

Actually, Aba al-Khalil told the press that an initial five-year plan was already approved—with \$13 billion as the first pledged installment. The hope is that some

foreign capital—especially American—will be furnished to insure continuing interest. But money is the least of Saudi Arabia's problems.

It has already placed huge sums in the European and U.S. short-term money markets and may well soon buy heavily into U.S. government bonds. Indeed, its problem is to find ways of investing abroad without upsetting international finance—until sufficient infrastructure, trained manpower and technical knowledge have become available here to draw additional funds into industries now blighted.

Yamani foresees that at least \$25 billion will be committed by 1981 with 10 times existing oil refinery capacity operating within three years, a new steel industry within four, and most of a vast new petrochemical industry within five.

One indication of the audacity of present thinking concerns water. This is an enormous, arid, craggy land. Relatively small areas are fertile. Planners reckon on purchasing quantities of American agricultural machinery in order that, with mechanized farming methods, the small local population can develop the soil.

But apart from new fertilizers, factories, gigantic irrigation schemes are needed. Dams are planned to conserve rainfall, and studies are being made of the feasibility of nuclear-powered desalinating plants along the Red Sea. In addition, Sheikh Yamani is investigating the possibility of

importing fresh water in tankers, returning empty in ballast after discharging oil. Japan is considered a potential supplier.

Ten years hence Saudi Arabia will probably be the most important U.S. trade partner in the Middle East. But, a man says, "Money is not an end."

Modern ports are needed to bring in the requisite equipment. To build these, construction companies must first be attracted. There is a global shortage of cement and steel here. Saudi Arabia would like to be self-sufficient. The time is scheduled deliveries is too there is, still a glaring lack of available engineering technicians.

Nevertheless, those are the Saudi Arabian miracles—all these problems can be mounted. They have the will, the industrialized resources—and is ready to. They already possess talent in ballast after discharging oil. They are seeking to attract foreign communities of advisers and engineers. They are encouraging their own study abroad on state ships. They don't yet have actual equipment to achieve the miracle. But they have the idea—and the money to try.

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ports needed.

Keeping Promise to Kissinger

1. Syria Said to Disarm Palestinian Guerrillas

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
JERUSALEM, July 26 (UPI)—A report is being circulated among guerrillas, according to a source in the Golan Heights area, that the Syrian side of the cease-fire line is to be dismantled.



RESCUE TEAM—Spanish firemen help a man injured Friday when a passenger train hit a truck near Barcelona. Three persons were killed and 20 injured.

The reports supported speculation that Syrian President Hafez al-Assad had assured Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Syria would not allow guerrillas to operate against Israel from the Syrian side of the cease-fire line.

The assurances were said to be linked to the Syrian-Israeli disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights negotiated by Mr. Kissinger.

About 1,200 UN troops are patrolling the disengagement lines.

Naval Units Disbanded

According to guerrilla sources in Iraq, a guerrilla group that supports a Middle East settlement has disbanded its members in Syria and turned their weapons over to Syrian authorities.

The sources also said that all members of Palestinian "naval units" on the Syrian coast had been disbanded and their weapons seized.

The sources, which were quoted yesterday by the pro-Israeli daily newspaper Beirut, also asserted that moderate elements within the guerrilla movement had canceled plans for as many as 30 guerrilla suicide missions inside Israel.

In the Syrian move to curb the guerrillas, 37 members of the most extremist guerrilla group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, were said to have been arrested.

Claimed Attack

This was the group that said its members had carried out the attack at Kiryat Shmona, an Israeli border village, in April.

The guerrilla sources did not identify the organization that was said to have disbanded itself, but informed sources here believe it was al-Fatah, which follows Syrian policy and is controlled by Syria's ruling Ba'ath party.

Three members of the main guerrilla group, al-Fatah, were said to have been captured recently by UN forces in the Golan Heights as they were about to cross into Israeli-held territory.

They now are reported to be in a Syrian prison.

Palestinian sources here would not comment on the assertions by the guerrillas in Baghdad, who belong to the radicals inside the guerrilla movement and condemn the cease-fire and disengagement accords that Syria and Egypt have concluded with Israel.

Palestinians here said President Assad had invited the 14 members of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization to Damascus in an effort to improve deteriorating relations between Cairo and the guerrilla organization.



SQUATTER FIGHTS—An Israeli policeman restrains a soldier arguing with a squatter.

Israeli Defense Chief Says Arabs Preparing a New War

TEL AVIV, July 26 (UPI)—Defense Minister Shimon Peres said today Israel has learned that the Arabs are preparing to start a new Middle East war within a year.

"We are in possession of information that the Arabs are engaged in preparations to attack Israel in a matter of months—six, nine or 12 months," Mr. Peres said in a national television interview. He did not elaborate.

He said Israel obtained information to this effect within the last week, adding that in its war preparations Syria had built up its air force so that it is now more powerful than Egypt's.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Peres said, the Israeli Army should not be used to deal with illegal squatters such as those who have been trying to establish a Jewish settlement in the Samaria region of the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Settlement Barred

Earlier today, the government said that it will not allow the establishment of an unauthorized Jewish settlement there by

Moderate Group Urges Franco to Resume Powers

MADRID, July 26 (UPI)—Political moderates associated with the Catholic Church today urged Generalissimo Francisco Franco to take back the reins of power and exercise his authority "to achieve the democratization" of his 35-year-old regime.

The call was issued by a group of Christian Democratic politicians and was published in the Catholic newspaper Ya. The group acted as Gen. Franco, 81, was preparing to leave a hospital where he has been treated for a circulatory ailment and various complications. He delegated his powers as chief of state to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, a week ago.

The group said the value of the Spanish people during Gen. Franco's illness and the old leader's own prudence in preparing the succession had avoided "a dangerous situation."

"But his rapid recovery now counsels a termination of interim rule," it added. "The experience of the last days also demands that he urgently use all his authority and prestige to achieve the democratization of the system."

2. Germans Convert Rostock into Nation's Largest Port

By Craig R. Whitney

ROSTOCK, East Germany, July 26 (UPI)—This Baltic port of 10,000 inhabitants is enjoying a rising boom that has been going since 1953, when the government decided to make Rostock the country's principal port.

"Things have gone only one way for the last 20 years—up," said an old resident whose daughter lives in the United States. "You can say what you will," he added, "but maybe in West Germany things have been going downhill for the last 20 years."

Rostock has its problems, nevertheless. There are not enough restaurants and nightclubs to suit the inhabitants and the thousands of visitors who come during the summer on vacation and transportation into town is insufficient for the tens of thousands who live in satellite developments between the city center and the coast to the north.

But the residents feel that Rostock is perhaps East Germany's most beautiful city.

The official guidebooks make a point of saying that Rostock's history began in 1045, after Hitler was defeated and the Red Army marched in.

A historical museum built into the western European Gate Tower tells not only how the city was built at the end of the Thirty Years' War in the 17th century, but about Rostock's distant past as one of the principal Hanseatic trading towns of northern Germany.

Much of this past glory was destroyed by air raids after 1942 and, although the shipyard on the Warnow River was put back into service right after the war, building ships for the Soviet merchant fleet, real reconstruction did not begin until 1953.

One of the most impressive examples of the blending of new and old is the main street, the Lange Strasse, whose modern red brick buildings look North German Gothic, with such touches as gables on the roofs and archways.

Where older buildings could be restored, as around the late-medieval City Hall, many have been painted in the bright colors typical of the North German coast. In 1968, the main shopping street was made into a pedestrian mall. As Rostock grew into East Germany's main outlet to the sea, a stark, somewhat anti-septic-looking apartment complexes grew up west and north of the old city.

Varying Success

The big housing developments in such suburbs as Lutzen Klein, begun in 1956 and now the home for 33,000 persons, have only varying degrees of architectural success, even in the eyes of the builders.

"We've tried out things in some places that haven't worked too well," a construction official said. "But one thing is clear: We couldn't ever have built the number of apartments we needed in the traditional style of the Lange Strasse."

Even in the modern, centrally heated buildings the average rent for a three-room apartment is less than \$40 a month.

France Reported to Hold A-Test, Fourth in Series

CANBERRA, July 26 (Reuters).—Australia and New Zealand today said they believed that France had conducted another A-Test in the South Pacific, reaffirming their deep objections to the series.

Australian Foreign Minister Whitlam said his government would continue to take responsibility in opposition to all A-Tests.

In Wellington, New Zealand, Prime Minister Norman Kirk said a vetoed concern.

Today's explosion at Mururoa, all in French Polynesia, was the fourth in the current series, signed to test tactical and strategic warheads. There was no indication of its size.

As usual, France declined to comment on the reports.

Alzheimer Trip Set

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 26 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit Fort Lauderdale and Monday for talks with government leaders on the use of Portugal's African territories, UN sources said.

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Other New Missiles Detected

U.S. Concerned That Russians Are Developing Mobile ICBM

By Michael Geller

WASHINGTON, July 26 (UPI)—U.S. government sources are concerned that the Soviet Union may be developing a mobile, long-range, land-based missile.

At the same time, there are reports to be some preliminary indications that the Russians are developing newer versions of both land and submarine-based missiles.

It has also been learned that during the recent U.S.-Soviet summit meeting in Moscow, a top Russian military officer told his U.S. counterpart that the United States was underestimating the accuracy of Russian missiles. The Soviet officer also provided some information which he apparently felt backed up his claim.

U.S. experts say they have made no change in their assessment of Soviet missile accuracy thus far as the result of this Russian-supplied estimate. But there is considerable interest in the fact that the Russians volunteered the data.

All through the five-year-old Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, U.S. officials have refused to provide, or even talk about detailed assessments involving such matters as missile accuracy or even the precise number of land-based missiles in their arsenal.

Worrisome Aspects

This first informal disclosure, some U.S. observers speculate, may signal that the Russians may now be willing to get into detailed discussions of some of the more technical and worrisome aspects of the missile forces on both sides, and that they may prefer to do it through military channels.

A missile's accuracy—in comparison to its explosive power—is generally viewed as the most important element in its being able to destroy protected, pinpoint targets such as opposing missile silos.

The Russians reportedly said that their missiles—presumably those new versions already under test—are accurate to within 500 meters of the targets, or within a quarter of a mile at best. If

true, that would be better than current U.S. estimates.

The Russians, for some time, have been testing four new land-based ICBMs—the SS-16, SS-17, SS-18 and SS-19—as potential replacements for their existing intercontinental force.

The SS-16 has generally lagged behind the others because of what were believed to be problems with the missile's solid-fuel motor. Between April, 1973, and April, 1974, only three test flights were completed. But last month, the Russians launched at least four of these missiles.

The SS-16 is being fired from fixed silos at the launch center at Plesetsk. But there has always been a view expressed most recently by Defense Secretary James Schlesinger that a land-based mobile version of the missile may also be under development.

Sources indicate that some systems of what may be mobile launcher equipment have also recently been spotted.

If the Russians actually deployed such a missile, it would probably rupture the arms agreements.

The initial and interim strategic arms pact of May, 1972 does not bar either country from developing mobile missiles, which can be moved around the countryside on truck or rail for example.

But because this form of weaponry is so potentially destabilizing—since the missiles would be hard to spot and account for—the U.S. unilaterally declared in 1972 that actual deployment of such missiles would be "incongruent" with the objectives of the agreements.

Kissinger Praises ABM

GRAND FORKS, N.D., July 26 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger says that the U.S. antiballistic missile system is "the strength of America" and predicts no more reductions in the ABM system during coming arms talks.

Mr. Kissinger made his comments yesterday during a 4 1/2-hour stopover in North Dakota to view the ABM system near here while he was on his way to San Clemente, Calif.

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ART IN PARIS

Cézanne—As Represented
In the Museums of France

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (HT).—"I am in such a state of cerebral disorder, so greatly troubled, in fact, that I feared, at one point, that my feeble reason would give way. But now it seems to me that I am in better shape and that I can think more correctly in the orientation of my studies. Will I attain the goal so much sought after, so long pursued? I am studying nature, as always, and I seem to be making progress slowly."

So wrote Cézanne (1839-1906) one month before he died at the age of 67.

An exhibition of 48 paintings and 28 drawings and watercolors, all belonging to French national museums, will be on view at the Orangerie des Tuileries to Oct. 14.

There is something about Cézanne's art that is heavy to bear. As a man, to be sure, he was rather unbecomingly a middle-aged youth, with unpredictable rage, a misanthropic old man with a horror of physical contact. But what makes his art "unbearable" is quite beyond any reflection of his character. It has a lot to do, on the contrary, with his laborious search to portray the abstract ground of being. This in turn accounts for his lasting dissatisfaction since "being," like "God" or "freedom," is a point of perspective on the horizon of our experience, and it recedes as experience broadens.

Cézanne is mentioned among the impressionists because he went through an impressionist phase—under the influence of Pissarro—and exhibited his work at the show organized by Nadar, the photographer, in 1874 and which (at the hand of a disliking critic) gave impressionism its name. But one does not feel that he is in his element here. The transition to his mature style begins when he is about 40, at which time his work begins to

bear the unmistakable Cézannian imprint.

By temper, he has nothing of the impressionist. His earliest works—few, but not the strangest, are assembled here—express a sort of violent but impersonal tragedy, a somber, writhing, somewhat repulsive universe handled in a baroque tradition which, under Cézanne's brush, explodes into expressionism. His school friend, Emile Zola, who can hardly be considered squeamish, wondered how one could stand looking at such works.

It was Pissarro who cooled this grim volcanic flow, and his suggestion (that Cézanne beware of his "romanticism") set the young painter on a path that was to lead him beyond impressionism, which was only a brief phase, to an utterly personal form whose "classicism" is in fact a sort of titanic control over the violence, the incandescent rebelliousness of his emotions.

Capturing Matter

In his most "classical" period, unlike the impressionists such as Monet who sought to catch the changing quality of light, Cézanne strives after the density, opacity and mass of matter.

At the same time he begins to make use of a shifting perspective. This is highly significant precisely because Cézanne is such a meticulous artist. The effect, in a sense, is that of a constantly shifting focal base such as one finds in the music (Wagner and beyond) of that age. It is subtle, however, in that it catches the senses before it strikes the mind.

Take, for instance, his portrait of G. Geoffroy, the art critic. If you hide the lower part of the picture, you realize that the top of the desk in front of the seated figure is practically at eye level. It is depicted, however, as though it were seen from above.

So too, in his still lifes, the perspective is constantly shifting. If you prolong a straight line, for instance that of a table's edge, beyond the point where it is interrupted by some other form (a jug or a piece of cloth) it will not encounter the continuation of that edge beyond the obstacle.

The implications of such a simple thing are numerous. For one thing (as an article by Merleau-Ponty reprinted in the catalogue points out) it comes closer to the way the eye actually does see things. The camera, which we instinctively consider the measure of visual objectivity, sees things in a way no human eye ever did. We only focus clearly on a very narrow field, and because we are rarely entirely motionless, our perception of an object is a synthesis of a variety of perspectives. The Renaissance perspective is of course intellectually satisfying and gives a certain sense of security.

One result of this form of changing perspective is that Cézanne achieves a monumentality that classical perspective could only produce by risking grandilo-



A Cézanne portrait, painted before 1870, of Achille Emperaire of Aix, who was one of his art teachers.

quence. Another is that he fixes our attention on the object rather than on the atmosphere of the moment.

Much is made of the fact that Cézanne's work was the point of departure of cubism, as though this somehow enhanced its value and significance, as though cubism "went further" than Cézanne and was consequently closer to some absolute goal than he was. In fact, however, cubism was no more than a formal intellectual extrapolation of a curve which Cézanne himself traced in his painful and modest labor.

It is a pity that no work from Cézanne's last eight years is to be seen here. It is then that he becomes the most "cubistic." And one discovers then how personal that "cubism" was, and how derivative and devoid of content, in comparison, the cubism of a Picasso or a Braque.

On the whole the exhibition is a modest one in respect to Cézanne's global work but, as its title indicates, it does not claim to be more than a display of Cézanne's works belonging to the French National Museums.

Among other current shows in Paris: **Lyonel Feininger, Galerie Berggruen, 70 rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to Sept. 30.** A retrospective show of the work of Lyonel Feininger, assembling 96 works and prepared with the help of the curator of the Museum of Modern Art of New York. Feininger somehow blends aspects of cubism and of expressionism in a manner that vacillates between the passionate and violent quality of expressionism while producing a certain vulgarization of the cubist approach. There are obvious graphic qualities to his work and yet everything appears surprisingly remote, well thought out and lifeless.

AIX FESTIVAL
Hard Way Out: Great Composers, Lesser Works

By David Stevens

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (HT).—The Aix Festival has always meant opera in the courtyard of the former archbishopric, and after a year's hiatus during which the summer theater underwent some renovation, that is true once again.

But in a year intended to mark the rebirth of Aix as a main stop on the summer opera circuit, the festival's directors seem to be going about their task the hard way. For one thing, this year's program, while not without interest, has no surefire crowd-pleaser. Of the four works in the three opera programs, the only music that could be called even relatively familiar is the principal tenor aria from Verdi's "La Traviata." And, as ill luck would have it, that was not particularly well sung.

The two principal works—the early Verdi already mentioned and Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito"—are lesser works by great composers, and as such particularly indicated for festivals which do not have to worry about repertory durability. But they nonetheless offer great musical opportunities and challenges that cannot be sidestepped, whereas at Aix the emphasis seems to have been on production—and the public's reaction tepid.

The stage director Antoine Boursiller and his designer Oscar Gustin, whose work has been primarily in the spoken theater, were charged with the unenviable task of trying to impose coherence of Mozart's final opera—or rather on Metastasio's standard opera seria plot of passion and tangled intrigue in ancient Rome.

Precision

Gustin's elaborate set of copper and black was dominated by sliding platforms, hollow in the center, that could be joined to provide a multi-level stage or pulled into the wings to make an open stage—or any combination in between. This was complemented by Gian-Maurizio Feloni's flowing modernistic robes



A scene from the Aix production of "La Traviata."

Yves Bozzano, Jacques Reboud.

and hip boots. Boursiller deployed his singers in a manner as stylized as the setting, adding a number of mute characters who seemed to alternate between being flunkies or police state functionaries. It all worked with clockwork precision and was often fascinating to watch, but neither the stage machinery nor the symbol-laden gesturing were much help to Mozart.

Some of the singing was, however, notably Eric Tappy's as the eloquent and noble Tito, Alan Titus's mellow Azzio, Christiane Chateau's appealing Ferriva, and Robert Lloyd's stalwart Publio. Noelle Rogers was presented as a vindictive blonde bombshell of a Villini, but her singing was correspondingly scintillant and one suspects, not representative of what she can do. Gynia Littai's tenor Sesto was pleasant but colorless. The conducting by the veteran Alberto Brede was bland, at least until the exciting final scene, but he did not get much support from the French Radio's thin-tuned Orchestre Lyrique, which really is not of festival standard.

Earnest Routine

The festival had some bad luck with "La Traviata," for José Carreras and Ingrid West, who were to have sung Rodolfo and Miller, cancelled. What might have been a purely speculative but in the event the level of singing in an opera that needs it—never rose much above the level of earnest routine. Yasuko Hayashi, a 25-year-old Japanese soprano, was an affecting Luisa, with an attractive and flexible lyric voice and a feeling for Verdian phrasing. Otavio Caravantes made a small-voiced tenor lover, while Armand MacLaine displayed a rather worn baritone along with considerable

feeling for the role of Luisa's father, Jacques Mars and Pierre Thau were resonant heavies as Count Walter and Wurm. Musically, the most impressive aspect of the event was the conducting of Alain Lombard and the playing of his Strasbourg Philharmonic—the production being a joint effort that will be repeated later in the Aixian city. Lombard showed that he is no stranger to the opera house, with a firm rhythmic impulse and a flair for keeping the different elements integrated.

Stage director Nikolaus Lehnhoff and designer Jörg Zimmermann were on this job, and after their sensational collaboration in Paris two years ago on Strauss' "Die Frau Ohne Schatten," expectations were high. They seemed to have opted for stripped-down, black-and-white stylization that might have worked if it had been carried out more consistently and if much of what was going on on stage had not smacked of routine gesturing, lighting, chorus movement—and provincial routine at that.

Liberty Bell to Move
For U.S. Bicentennial

PHILADELPHIA, July 26 (AP).—The Liberty Bell will be in its usual spot in Independence Hall when the nation celebrates its 200th birthday.

The bell, with its famous crack, will be moved from a crowded alcove at the back of the hall to its own building across the street in Independence Mall. Hobart Cawood, park superintendent, said today that the exact location of the new building hasn't been chosen but it will be somewhere in the first block of the mall.

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LONDON: 'The Sack Race' Puts Business on the Stage

By John Walker

LONDON, July 26 (HT).—Any attempt to broaden the boundaries of popular theater is welcome, particularly at a time when commercial managers rely on the genre of thriller and sex-farce to attract the bus parties, those two fantasy formulas as far removed from the actualities of life as possible. Where stereotyped characters go through unreal actions to arrive at unlikely conclusions, cardboard creations in a closed world.

So George Ross and Campbell Singer's "The Sack Race" at the Ambassadors Theatre (where "The Mousetrap" ran for 21 years before moving down the road) is welcome for at least attempting to make a play out of business life, although the result is considerably duller than the most

banal reality, about as exciting and suspenseful as filling in a tax form to triplicate.

Its only fascination lies in the curious code of morality that the authors endorse. Ambition is equated with virtue. The problem is that Norman (Michael Denison), a mild-mannered clerk in a city office, shows no desire to rise in the firm and has not applied for the new position of office manager, though he's obviously a good chap. The job instead goes to Charles (Terence Longdon), who soon reveals that he is a cad—he takes a woman on a dirty weekend to Paris, the swine.

The actual business that they and the other characters are engaged in is something of a mystery, many of them attempt to explain it to each other. Indeed, the firm's chief executive spends some minutes spelling out their trade to the newly appointed office manager, who appears as surprised and confused by it all as the audience, an ominous start to any business or dramatic relationship.

Stereotypes

But apart from much talk of invoices and shipping orders, the authors have done their best to remove the action from any contact with real life. The executives are the sort that apologize before they say "bother" in front of their secretaries and the secretaries themselves are a mix of stereotypes from the dim little girl who thinks that a concubine is an executive position to the sour, frustrated spinster, overprotective towards her boss.

Very little happens on stage, for the office politics are on a petty level. The dialogue consists mainly of statements—"Something must have happened. It must be serious"—designed to persuade us that exciting events are taking place, but, in the circumstances, they are unconvincing. By the time Norman reveals that he is extremely ambitious after all and defeats the dastardly Charles by some extremely dubious methods, numbness has set in.

The acting—and Charles Hickman's direction—is as you would expect competent but uninspired, although Mr. Denison, peering

blantly through gold-rimmed spectacles, has the externals of his role right. Dulcie Gray, as the boss's mature, warm-hearted secretary, leaves most of her acting to her large, false eyelashes.

At The Open Space, there is Matthew Lang's moderately amusing snub, "Sherlock's Last Case," which suffers much in comparison with the Royal Shakespeare Company's brilliant and authorized version of Conan Doyle's great detective.

Mr. Lang sets out to debunk the legend and those qualities of arrogance and effortless superiority so dear to upper-class Englishmen. His Sherlock Holmes is snobbish, vain and silly, convinced that he triumphs over lower-class criminals by virtue of his background and breeding.

That is fine, as far as it goes,

but the author prefers words to action, combining Victorian superficiality of speech with the more modern mock gentility of Joe Orton and N.F. Simpson. Some of his jokes work. Holmes is thrilled to discover that he has been voted fourth in a poll of the greatest living Englishmen, behind Lloyd George, Baden Powell and Yeats. But more often, the wit in his attempted epigrams is dissipated by his verbosity.

Mr. Lang had apparently not read Conan Doyle when he wrote his play, relying instead on his memories of the Basil Rathbone-Nigel Bruce film version. It shows, for his plot is strictly B-feature stuff, beginning as a comedy-thriller and ending with uninspired Grand Guignol, although he does manage a final, unexpected twist in the play's last, and best, scene.

Julian Glover does as well as he

can with the unpleasantly arrogant, opium-addicted Holmes and Peter Bayliss is a dogged, spluttering Dr. Watson, rightly resentful of his enforced role as dim assistant. Charles Marowitz directs.

A charming musical version of the children's classic "Hedra" is being presented at twice-daily matinees at the Cambridge Theatre. It has its faults, but provides an entertaining hour, so once you adjust to the children's roles being played by adult who have left even puberty behind, Margaret O'Leary, in the title role, unleashes a throbbing soprano voice more suited to operetta than a small-scale children's entertainment. But Pat Greenwood, as the narrator, gives an excellent performance. Robert Keane's music is pleasant, as is his direction.

PARIS FILMS: Vivid 'Heartbreak Kid'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 26 (HT).—Like most recent films, "The Heartbreak Kid," directed by Elaine May, is needlessly long and one is apt to anticipate its twists and turns miles before they are reached.

Yet despite obvious exposition, it is an interesting piece of work, especially in its social details. All the scenes are admirably staged; the acting throughout is clear, persuasive and superior to the general run, the characters having substance and being neatly rounded out.

The central figure is a New Yorker—cheeky, young sports goods salesman. When a woman refuses his invitations to "come love, he marries her and they set off in a car for a honeymoon in Florida. They have not gone far before he realizes that he has saddled himself with a whining drag. Their first day in Miami, she gets a bad sunburn and is confined to her hotel room. He roams the beach, finding a cool blonde, whom he is certain she should have wed.

The relentless New Yorker—though his charm may be in-

visible to you as it is to me and as it is to his prospective second father-in-law—is a fellow of incredible nerve. At a restaurant supper, he confesses to his wife that their marriage has been an error—"My surprise attack leaves her open-mouthed. We never see her again. He is off to lay siege to the WASP household of his blonde in snow-bound Minnesota. The scenario is a dramatization, in a sense,

of a maxim of La Rochefoucauld: "Against a man without tact there are no weapons." Four fine performances keep Miss May's movie vivid and fresh despite its tendency to meander. Charles Grodin as the heartless egotist whose energy sweeps away all barriers except as the protagonist is, in fact, the best acting in the film. (The film is to be seen in English at the Franco-Elysées and the Saint-Germain Studio.)

U.S. Computer Will Speed Up Chinese Printing

TAIPEI, July 26 (UPI).—A U.S. computer manufacturer has developed a device said to be capable of processing Chinese characters for typesetting at four times the manual speed.

The machine, still in the experimental stages, is being developed by Photon International of Wilmington, Mass.

It is expected to have a capacity of processing 5,000 Chinese characters—about 3,000 characters are commonly used, although the language has about 30,000 characters.

The Humphrey Bogart cult is almost as widespread in Europe by now as in the United States. To satisfy Bogey fans this summer several Parisian cinemas are offering "programs" of his films virtually all his starring vehicles are being revived—including "Casablanca," "The Maltese Falcon," "The Big Sleep," and many others—at the Plaza, the Studio Jean Cocteau, the Action Lafayette, the Action République and the Paramount Meilho.

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A CARTIER CREATION IS A HALLMARK OF CRAFTSMANSHIP AND ELEGANCE

Princess Grace Opens Cartier Exhibition of Distinctive 20th Century Jewelry in Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO.—Princess Grace of Monaco will open an exhibition of some of the most distinctive pieces of jewelry of the 20th century here today at 7 p.m.

The exhibition entitled "Woman and her Adornment" is being sponsored by Cartier under the patronage of Princess Grace and her husband, Prince Rainier, in the Salon Louis XV of the Hôtel de Paris.

On public display every day from 8 to 10 p.m. through next Saturday,

August 3, will be 25 one-of-a-kind pieces of jewelry created by the famous Louis Cartier between 1920 and 1930 and more than 50 recent Cartier creations continuing the traditions of that master craftsman.

The spectacular jewels, estimated at a value of 150 million francs (30 million dollars), will be displayed against an unusual collection of pieces of sculpture from ancient Rome, Greece and Egypt and 16th and 18th century

Siam, most of which represent portions of the female anatomy.

The sculpture and much of the jewelry is on loan for the exhibition from European private collections.

Adorning ornaments that vary from the simplest in line to the most lavish and exuberant in design will be diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds as well as such semi-precious materials as crystal, mother-of-pearl, coral, jade, onyx and lapis lazuli.

Containing 106 Separate Pieces—More Than The Number of Parts in Most Watches—Each Lighter is Guaranteed for Life

CARTIER has been changing.

Linked since the last century with opulence and magnificence only monarchs and kings could afford and more recently with status symbols beloved of the international jet set, the name of Cartier has turned up in a surprising variety of places in the last two years.

The Cartier lighter is now a mainstay of a firm that once based its reputation exclusively on selling the most fanciful of jewels to the royal houses of Europe.

Although it retained its prestige, the house of Cartier had fallen into a precarious financial situation at the end of the 1960s.

Then Robert Hogg, an industrialist who had worked for ten years to develop a superior cigarette lighter, bought a license to market it under the Cartier name.

The lighter became an overnight success around the world, so Mr. Hogg bought the entire Cartier, S.A., operation in January 1972.

The new life of Cartier involves a variety of other products including watches and luggage and it will soon expand into the realms of ballpoint pens and perfume.

It is based, though, on the Cartier lighter, an ob-

ject that has won international acclaim.

Each Cartier lighter is a precision-engineered instrument as well as a handsome, strikingly designed object.

Containing 106 separate pieces—more than the number of parts in most watches—assembled in France or Switzerland, each Cartier gas lighter is guaranteed for life and can be repaired immediately and free of charge at a network of shops around the world if it should ever require service.

The seven models of lighters are priced at an average 700 francs (\$140).

A status symbol? For some, yes, but Cartier asserts that it is the high quality of the lighter that makes it a best seller.

And a best seller it is, rapidly increasing in popularity.

In 1968, Cartier sold 4,000 lighters.

By 1973, annual sales had increased forty times to 170,000.

This year, Cartier expects to sell 380,000 lighters.

The well-traveled Cartier watch boasts its own success story.

Louis Cartier, the jeweler who was largely responsible for establishing the firm's reputation for both high quality and elegant style, created the first Cartier wristwatch for an early aviator in 1907.

The timepiece was so

widely carried that he soon began producing watches to sell in his store on the Rue de la Paix in Paris and the demand for them never slowed.

Cartier watches still reflect the original design of Louis Cartier. And like the lighter, they are not only objects of beauty but intricately designed mechanisms sold with lifetime guarantees.

There are now 27 watches in the Cartier collection, all recognizable by certain common characteristics including a white enamel face with black Roman numerals and a special safety buckle concealed under the watchband.

Cartier watches are all manufactured in Switzerland of 18 karat gold. Their prices range from \$800 to \$1,300.

The company expects to sell 15,000 watches this year.

The latest of Cartier's new products is the line of luggage that appeared in stores only two weeks ago after two years of design and development.

Crafted in burgundy-colored leather and suede, each of the ten pieces of luggage bears a distinctive Cartier interlocking "C" seal.

With both men's and ladies' models, the collection includes attache cases, overnight cases and traveling bags.



The Baroness Ling de Bavier holding an attaché-case from the new luggage collection in burgundy.

One Hundred "Must de Cartier" Boutiques Planned Worldwide

To present its new range of products in a fast-paced, changing world, Cartier has invented a new kind of store—"les Musts de Cartier."

Reflecting the renewed dynamism of the venerable firm, the "Musts" are small stores selling a special assortment of Cartier products in a special atmosphere.

Located in heavily-frequented shopping areas, they will be situated within high-quality stores, but will have their own entrance on the street. They are only ten meters (yards) square and some clients

call them "shop within shops."

Cartier has more than a dozen "Musts" established already and plans to expand their number to 100 around the world.

"Must" shops are named for the Cartier products they stock, which many people consider "musts" to own.

These include lighters, watches, luggage and a special collection of "Must" jewelry, younger both in style and price than the "house collection" sold in traditional Cartier stores.

Highlighting the "Must" jewelry collection are a wealth of gold chains, bracelets and rings, many in the unlinked circle form that is one of the hallmarks of Cartier. They also frequently bear the distinctive Cartier mixture of different colors of gold, including white, yellow and rose.

Other "Must" jewels contain combinations of the brightly colored semi-precious stones at which Cartier craftsmen have always excelled.

One "Must" shop is located in the heart of Paris within the original Cartier jewelry store on the Rue de la Paix, near the Place Vendôme.

Another is in the Paris suburb of Neuilly.

Other European "Musts" operate in Biarritz, Nice, Brussels, Zurich and Milan.

"Musts" are also found in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, Japan, and in Singapore, Sydney and Toronto.

More will soon open in Rome, Macao, Beirut and Rio de Janeiro.



Diamond and ruby-studded brooch by Cartier adorns Egyptian bronze figurine (6th century B.C.) on display at the Hôtel de Paris in Monte Carlo for one week.

Present Designs and Technical Perfection Reflect Continuity of Louis Cartier's Original Work

LOUIS CARTIER, born in 1875, was the master jeweler whose artistic genius and technical skill continues to inspire the designers of Cartier today.

A grandson of Louis-François Cartier, who founded the firm in 1853, Louis joined it when it was under the direction of his father, Alfred, in 1898.

Together they opened a

today—and became jewelers to the royal families of Europe and much of the rest of the world.

Their clients included the King of Portugal, the Imperial family of Brazil, the Grand Dukes of Russia and the Prince of Wales, the future Edward VII.

Louis-François Cartier's fame as a jeweler had been based on his mastery at combining delicately engraved gold and finely

worked enamel with the brilliance of precious gems.

His grandson determined to continue those traditions but also to add to them innovations reflecting his own taste and artistic flair.

Passionately involved in his work, Louis Cartier found himself fascinated by the harmonies of color that he could obtain by mixing stones, especially semi-precious ones including jade, onyx, coral and lapis lazuli, on a single piece of jewelry.

He combined those colorful stones with sprinklings of diamonds and emeralds, often in extremely simple settings, with dazzling results.

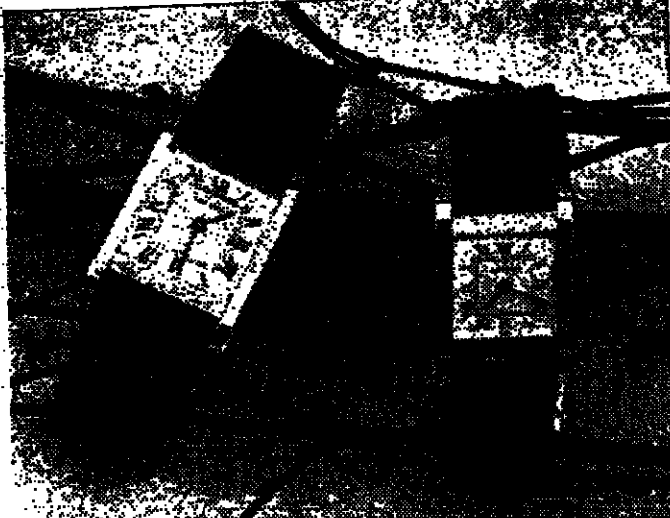
Eager to emphasize the structural beauty of the stones themselves, Louis Cartier introduced platinum into use in mountings, minimizing their size and weight and setting a new style for jewelers everywhere.

A great traveler, especially enamored of the Orient and the Arab world, Louis Cartier spiced his work with touches of the mysterious and exotic.

He was fond of concealing watches within rings and bracelets and invented a clip-on brooch that could be transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a pair of earrings.

His deft touch turned simple stones into dragons and palm trees. And until his death in 1942, he never ceased striving for greater beauty and technical perfection.

In his jewelry stores, his "Must" shops and its ceaseless search for beautiful and high Cartier Stores quality products to delight clients around the world, Cartier continues in his footsteps.



Famous Tank watch, designed by Louis Cartier 50 years ago, still maintains its artistic elegance today.

Younger Clientele Seeks Quality and Style

THE base of the far-flung Cartier sales operation remains today a select group of elegant stores that carry all of the products manufactured by Cartier—lighters, watches, luggage and, of course, jewelry in both the simplified modern style of the "Must" collection and the lavishly extravagant forms created for 19th-century princesses.

But even these stores have changed.

Their clients are younger

and salespeople more relaxed than in the days when a Cartier jewelry store was regarded as a hallowed and awesome place.

"Our clients today are nice, ordinary people who just want to buy quality objects," says Robert Hogg, the president of Cartier.

Cartier stores are located in Paris, London, New York, Geneva, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Munich, Hong Kong and Tokyo.



Lighter and jewelry comprising the three-gold line (yellow, rose and white) originated by Cartier.

(Continued on Page

U.S. Aides Fear Arab Oil Curb

SA, Saudi Arabia, July 26 (AP)—U.S. officials are concerned that the oil-producing nations may cut back on production to match the rate of inflation.

Mr. Atkins, the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia, said in an interview that "if we don't get some plan for the future, the money that the oil producers find attractive, those who want to cut back will be squeezed."

Mr. Atkins said that the nations—Kuwait, Venezuela and Iran—have already indicated intentions to limit production in order to keep prices and American officials feel that Arabia is the key to the other oil-producing nations following their lead.

Saudi Arabia produces 3 1/2 million barrels of oil a day, more than any other country except the Soviet Union. They also will have the dollar surplus from oil

this year, estimated between \$17 billion and \$20 billion.

Mr. Atkins, considered the State Department's top oil expert, said the main goal of U.S. policy in Saudi Arabia is to convince the Saudis it is in their best interest to keep pumping oil at a high rate.

"The Saudi government is divided," Mr. Atkins says, over whether to cut back on production and conserve oil until a time when it is needed, or keep producing to meet world needs.

One way of encouraging the latter, and currently dominant view is for the United States to help the Saudis find sound investments for their surplus funds which, Mr. Atkins says, to be effective must produce profits which exceed global rates of inflation.

Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaid Yamani, who advocates full production, said recently: "We are helped by the industrialized nations to absorb the income we have and to establish a substitute for the oil

revenues by industrializing Saudi Arabia, then I think we will produce as much as we can."

The Saudis are not asking for U.S. financial aid in their industrial development, but they do want the U.S. government to help find investment and then make sure they deliver on their investment commitments.

"They trust the U.S. government," said one informed American here. "That's hard to believe with Watergate and everything but they think the American civil servant is incorruptible. They don't think the same way about American business or their own people."

d's Policies, Not Inflation amed for U.S. Loan Rates

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP)—Federal Reserve policy, than inflation, is the chief behind high U.S. interest rates and depressed stock prices, a member of the Council on Economic Advisers says in a Guaranty Survey, published by Morgan Guaranty Trust.

"The general sluggishness of the economy are warnings of the dangers in the Fed's current course," Mr. Tobin says.

"I realize," Mr. Tobin says, "that the objective of the policy is to weaken aggregate demand enough, and long enough, to reduce significantly the rate of inflation. He says, however, that 'experience doesn't justify much optimism about the success of this policy.'"

Mr. Tobin argues that the securities market is depressed by "a general financial climate unfavorable to investment needed for recovery and growth" and he says this climate "was deliberately engineered by Washington policy makers to control inflation."

Mr. Tobin, a council member of the Kennedy administration, and now a professor of economics at Yale University, says that the Fed's tight money policy does not cure, but vates, U.S. economic problems.

He lists as "shortages of fuel and materials; the apt decline in the productivity of investment; the status of international monetary relations; the crisis of confidence in political and economic institutions."

Tobin says the stock market needs the recession in real construction and the

Prices Rise France

PARIS, July 26 (AP)—The French retail price index for June rose 1.1 per cent to 135.8, the Ministry announced today.

It compares with 134.5 in May and 134.2 in June last year.

The Ministry pointed out the price rise is the lowest in months and the lowest since quadrupling of crude oil.

The increase compares with 1.2 per cent in May, 1.3 per cent in April, 1.2 per cent in March, 1.3 per cent in February, 1.7 per cent in January, 1.8 per cent in December, 1.9 per cent in November, 2.0 per cent in October, 2.1 per cent in September, 2.2 per cent in August, 2.3 per cent in July, 2.4 per cent in June, 2.5 per cent in May, 2.6 per cent in April, 2.7 per cent in March, 2.8 per cent in February, 2.9 per cent in January, 3.0 per cent in December, 3.1 per cent in November, 3.2 per cent in October, 3.3 per cent in September, 3.4 per cent in August, 3.5 per cent in July, 3.6 per cent in June, 3.7 per cent in May, 3.8 per cent in April, 3.9 per cent in March, 4.0 per cent in February, 4.1 per cent in January, 4.2 per cent in December, 4.3 per cent in November, 4.4 per cent in October, 4.5 per cent in September, 4.6 per cent in August, 4.7 per cent in July, 4.8 per cent in June, 4.9 per cent in May, 5.0 per cent in April, 5.1 per cent in March, 5.2 per cent in February, 5.3 per 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per cent in September, 73.0 per cent in August, 73.1 per cent in July, 73.2 per cent in June, 73.3 per cent in May, 73.4 per cent in April, 73.5 per cent in March, 73.6 per cent in February, 73.7 per cent in January, 73.8 per cent in December, 73.9 per cent in November, 74.0 per cent in October, 74.1 per cent in September, 74.2 per cent in August, 74.3 per cent in July, 74.4 per cent in June, 74.5 per cent in May, 74.6 per cent in April, 74.7 per cent in March, 74.8 per cent in February, 74.9 per cent in January, 75.0 per cent in December, 75.1 per cent in November, 75.2 per cent in October, 75.3 per cent in September, 75.4 per cent in August, 75.5 per cent in July, 75.6 per cent in June, 75.7 per cent in May, 75.8 per cent in April, 75.9 per cent in March, 76.0 per cent in February, 76.1 per cent in January, 76.2 per cent in December, 76.3 per cent in November, 76.4 per cent in October, 76.5 per cent in September, 76.6 per cent in August, 76.7 per cent in July, 76.8 per cent in June, 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March, 92.8 per cent in February, 92.9 per cent in January, 93.0 per cent in December, 93.1 per cent in November, 93.2 per cent in October, 93.3 per cent in September, 93.4 per cent in August, 93.5 per cent in July, 93.6 per cent in June, 93.7 per cent in May, 93.8 per cent in April, 93.9 per cent in March, 94.0 per cent in February, 94.1 per cent in January, 94.2 per cent in December, 94.3 per cent in November, 94.4 per cent in October, 94.5 per cent in September, 94.6 per cent in August, 94.7 per cent in July, 94.8 per cent in June, 94.9 per cent in May, 95.0 per cent in April, 95.1 per cent in March, 95.2 per cent in February, 95.3 per cent in January, 95.4 per cent in December, 95.5 per cent in November, 95.6 per cent in October, 95.7 per cent in September, 95.8 per cent in August, 95.9 per cent in July, 96.0 per cent in June, 96.1 per cent in May, 96.2 per cent in April, 96.3 per cent in March, 96.4 per cent in February, 96.5 per cent in January, 96.6 per cent in December, 96.7 per cent in November, 96.8 per cent in October, 96.9 per cent in September, 97.0 per cent in August, 97.1 per cent in July, 97.2 per cent in June, 97.3 per cent in May, 97.4 per cent in April, 97.5 per cent in March, 97.6 per cent in February, 97.7 per cent in January, 97.8 per cent in December, 97.9 per cent in November, 98.0 per cent in October, 98.1 per cent in September, 98.2 per cent in August, 98.3 per cent in July, 98.4 per cent in June, 98.5 per cent in May, 98.6 per cent in April, 98.7 per cent in March, 98.8 per cent in February, 98.9 per cent in January, 99.0 per cent in December, 99.1 per cent in November, 99.2 per cent in October, 99.3 per cent in September, 99.4 per cent in August, 99.5 per cent in July, 99.6 per cent in June, 99.7 per cent in May, 99.8 per cent in April, 99.9 per cent in March, 100.0 per cent in February, 100.1 per cent in January, 100.2 per cent in December, 100.3 per cent in November, 100.4 per cent in October, 100.5 per cent in September, 100.6 per cent in August, 100.7 per cent in July, 100.8 per cent in June, 100.9 per cent in May, 101.0 per cent in April, 101.1 per cent in March, 101.2 per cent in February, 101.3 per cent in January, 101.4 per cent in December, 101.5 per cent in November, 101.6 per cent in October, 101.7 per cent in September, 101.8 per cent in August, 101.9 per cent in July, 102.0 per cent in June, 102.1 per cent in May, 102.2 per cent in April, 102.3 per cent in March, 102.4 per cent in February, 102.5 per cent in January, 102.6 per cent in December, 102.7 per cent in November, 102.8 per cent in October, 102.9 per cent in September, 103.0 per cent in August, 103.1 per cent in July, 103.2 per cent in June, 103.3 per cent in May, 103.4 per cent in April, 103.5 per cent in March, 103.6 per cent in February, 103.7 per cent in January, 103.8 per cent in December, 103.9 per cent in November, 104.0 per cent in October, 104.1 per cent in September, 104.2 per cent in August, 104.3 per cent in July, 104.4 per cent in June, 104.5 per cent in May, 104.6 per cent in April, 104.7 per cent in March, 104.8 per cent in February, 104.9 per cent in January, 105.0 per cent in December, 105.1 per cent in November, 105.2 per cent in October, 105.3 per cent in September, 105.4 per cent in August, 105.5 per cent in July, 105.6 per cent in June, 105.7 per cent in May, 105.8 per cent in April, 105.9 per cent in March, 106.0 per cent in February, 106.1 per cent in January, 106.2 per cent in December, 106.3 per cent in November, 106.4 per cent in October, 106.5 per cent in September, 106.6 per cent in August, 106.7 per cent in July, 106.8 per cent in June, 106.9 per cent in May, 107.0 per cent in April, 107.1 per cent in March, 107.2 per cent in February, 107.3 per cent in January, 107.4 per cent in December, 107.5 per cent in November, 107.6 per cent in October, 107.7 per cent in September, 107.8 per cent in August, 107.9 per cent in July, 108.0 per cent in June, 108.1 per cent in May, 108.2 per cent in April, 108.3 per cent in March, 108.4 per cent in February, 108.5 per cent in January, 108.6 per cent in December, 108.7 per cent in November, 108.8 per cent in October, 108.9 per cent in

هَكَذَا مِنْ الْأَمَلِ

-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1974- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										
High. Low. Div. In S P/E				S%, 100% High Low Last. Cost						High. Low. Div. In S P/E				S%, 100% High Low Last. Cost						High. Low. Div. In S P/E				S%, 100% High Low Last. Cost						
13	6 1/2	Sounder	ad	2	12	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	8 1/2	5	2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Weimer	com	4	3	3	2 1/2	3	3	3	3
100 1/4	89 1/2	SCC	pref. 3 1/2							100 1/4	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	Wend T	AM	2	22	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
25 1/2	22	SCC	pref. 3 1/2							25 1/2	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	4 1/2	4 1/2	Wells	com	3	2	4	4	4	4	4
8 1/2	8 1/2	Tracer	INC	3	1	3	1	3	1	8 1/2	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	WTC	pld	10	30	80	80	80	80

[illegible]

Closing prices on July 26, 1934

High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	
280	220	220	-10	460 Liberator
10	10	10	0	1810 Miss C
10	10	10	0	2600
10	10	10	0	60 MA LT
10	10	10	0	2600
10	10	10	0	1537 Mckay
10	10	10	0	504 Kora
10	10	10	0	3000
10	10	10	0	9372 Noranda
10	10	10	0	1000
10	10	10	0	1180 OSF Inc
10	10	10	0	1025 Oshawa
10	10	10	0	500 Parnon
10	10	10	0	1025
10	10	10	0	460 Paine
10	10	10	0	1000
10	10	10	0	742 Petrofina
10	10	10	0	50 Pine Pl
10	10	10	0	1000 Place
10	10	10	0	3150 Quo Shu
10	10	10	0	4000
10	10	10	0	4000 Reed Co
10	10	10	0	1000
10	10	10	0	5700 Revnu
10	10	10	0	900 Scotts
10	10	10	0	1000
10	10	10	0	3532 Sheriff
10	10	10	0	2000 Simpson
10	10	10	0	3889 Slemons
10	10	10	0	1000
10	10	10	0	1200 Slat W
10	10	10	0	900 Southm

58 Algoma	3	27 ¹ / ₂	26 ⁷ / ₈	27 ¹ / ₂
12 Ba u Mont	6	15 ⁵ / ₈	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ⁵ / ₈

	280	280	280
30 Bombard			
30 Brinco	5	4-4	4-4
30 Cdn Indust	5	22	22
30 Canon	5	21	22
30 Con Bath	5	28-4	28
30 Dom Text	5	10-4	10-4
30 Molson A	5	21	21
30 Power Co	5	11-4	11-4
30 Price Co	5	14	13-4
30 Roland A	5	17-4	17-4
30 Royal Bank	5	31-4	31-4
30 Royal Trsta	5	22	21-4
30 Steinberg A	5	18-4	18-4
30 T. T. T.	5	19	18-4
30 Zollers	5	8	8
Total value	71-4	71-4	71-4

NEW YORK (AP) — Closing prices on July 26, 1974 — Bid

Following list	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th	
Securities	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
Assoc.	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
Bank	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
Trust	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
Ask	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
Am	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
1st	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
2nd	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
3rd	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
4th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
5th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
6th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
7th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
8th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	32nd	33rd	34th	35th	36th	37th	38th	39th	40th	41st	42nd	43rd	44th	45th	46th	47th	48th	49th	50th	51st	52nd	53rd	54th	55th	56th	57th	58th	59th	60th	61st	62nd	63rd	64th	65th	66th	67th	68th	69th	70th	71st	72nd	73rd	74th	75th	76th	77th	78th	79th	80th	81st	82nd	83rd	84th	85th	86th	87th	88th	89th	90th	91st	92nd	93rd	94th	95th	96th	97th	98th	99th	100th
9th	Chase	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th																																																																						

Midday Indicated Prices

[illegible]

July 26, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank-for-eign exchange rate one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currency of each of the following industrial countries. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

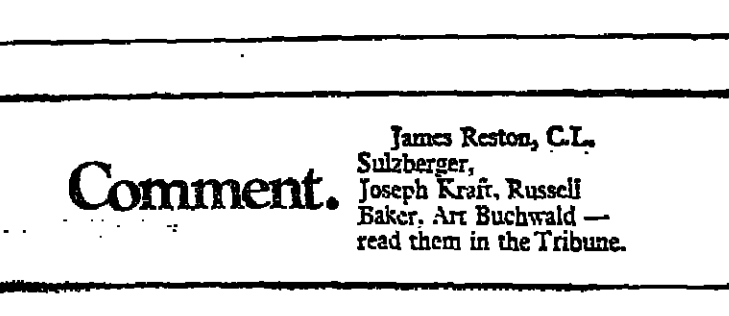
	D.M.	FF	L.L.B.	Gldr.	Sfr.	Swiss Fr.	Dan.Skr.
Amsterdam	2,0188	6,2540	102.778	56.961*	48.671*	16,930	89.605
Berlin (c)	2,0178	6,2530	102.770	56.958	48.668	16,928	89.598
Frankfurt	2,0320	6,1295	54.74*	2,992*	19.478	6,781*	47.03*
London (c)	2,09216	6,1825	11,750	133.50	67.900	26.225	7,038
Paris	1,9553	6,1825	11,750	133.50	67.900	26.225	7,038
Rome	4,6735	11,1850	185.825	~2,83755*	125.450	30.000	72.140*
Zurich	2,9450	7,04205	114.235*	63.83*	4,9496*	8.775	~46.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish Krone; 6.55; Swiss Franc; 20.36; Dutch Guilder; 3.60; U.S. Dollar; 1. The following are franc values only: Belgium financial franc; 35.25.

(c) Commercial franc: (1) Units of 100; (2) Units of 1,000; (3) Units of 100,000.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A black and white advertisement for Philip Morris International. The central focus is a pack of cigarettes, with the brand name 'PHILIP MORRIS' in a bold, serif font and 'International' in a smaller, italicized script below it. A single cigarette lies diagonally across the top of the pack. The cigarette has a textured filter and a visible tip. In the upper left corner, there is a small, stylized logo featuring a lion rampant, which is the crest of the House of Wodehampton. The background is dark and textured, giving the advertisement a classic, sophisticated feel.



TEAM PLAY—By Tanaquil Le Clercq

ALROSS
93 Brel Mart's
94 "_____ Chinese"
94 Milligate
95 Like "ome tones
100 Niche
102 Modern age
103 Mouth, in Milan
104 Greece's
_____ Vale of _____
105 Trade
105 Math course
107 16th-century
date
108 High-strung
108 Canyon mouth
110 Ohio campus
111 Otherwise
112 Mad, r 5th
114 Negree
115 Recipe abbr.

* SOON AS I GET TO BE 18 YEARS OLD, I'M JU

"SOON AS I GET TO BE 18 YEARS OLD, I'M JUST GONNA ROLL AROUND IN THE MUD *ALL DAY*."
